THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

VERY LATEST NEWS

AFTERNOON TELEGRAMS.

Important Cavalry Expedition

GENERAL MERRITT AFTER MOSEBY.

Situation of Affairs on the James.

GRANT'S ARMY PREPARING TO MOVE.

LATEST FROM SAVANNAH.

More of Sherman's Successes.

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

Later from New Orleans.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

WASHINGTON, December 6.

SENATE.

Mr. Clark, President pro tem. in the chair.

Mr. Foot, in behalf of the committee appointed yesterday to wait on the President and inform him that Congress was ready to proceed with business, reported that the committee had performed its duty, and the President would send in his Message to both Houses at 1 o'clock.

Petitions and bills were called for, and none being offered, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Sumner, took a recess until 1 o'clock.

HOUSE.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.), from the committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that the latter would send in his Message at 1 o'clock to-day.

The committees were called for reports, but none were made.

OUR RETURNED PRISONERS.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ANNAPOLIS, December 6.—Five hundred and twenty more paroled prisoners arrived on the *General Lyons*.

Burial of Dead.

A funeral of deep interest takes place here to-day, of the deaths since last Saturday. A procession of ambulances containing forty-one bodies is passing from the dead-house to the chapel; five who died last night still remain unburied. All are victims of Rebel barbarity.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, December 6.

President Lincoln on Reconstruction.

In the President's Message there is a paragraph bearing on the slavery question, in which he says he will never lend his influence in favor of the Rebellious States coming back into the Union with slavery, but at the same time he will not make the abolishment of it the *sine qua non* of their return.

All Quiet at Petersburg.

Hospital steamer *Connecticut* from City Point reports all quiet, but the indications are that Grant does not propose to go into winter quarters just yet, as the Rebels imagine.

Removal of Sick and Wounded.

The sick and wounded have been nearly all removed, and the erection of wooden hospitals, which has been in progress for some time, has been stopped, and orders issued for pitching tent-hospitals instead. The *Connecticut* brought up three hundred sick and wounded, including quite a number of colored soldiers of the 19th Corps. A number of wounded prisoners were also brought up with them.

Capture of Mr. Mason's Son.

A young man by the name of Mason, with legs amputated, a son of James M. Mason, Confederate Commissioner to Europe, has been captured.

Capture of a Notorious Rebel.

Harding, who married, in Europe, Bell Boyd, the notorious Confederate female spy, was captured on Friday at Martinsburg, Virginia, and sent to this city. This man Harding formerly belonged to the United States Navy.

He asserts that his wife is still in Europe and writing a history of her life and adventures, and gives as a reason for going to Martinsburg, that he wished to bring away his sister-in-law. His statements are discredited, however, and the military authorities believe that Bell herself is lurking somewhere in the vicinity in which Harding was captured.

From Congress this Morning.

The Committee of Ways and Means will meet at once, to consider the several financial propositions referred to them, but it is not expected that any action will be had in the House at once. The Senate and House will not decide the case of the Louisiana senators and representatives at once, but will take time to consider the important subject.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 6.—Flour has advanced 5@10c.; sales of 14,500 barrels at $9 45@10 40 for State; $10@12 for Ohio; and $10 60@15 for Southern. Wheat has advanced 1@2 c.; sales of 7500 bushels at $2 25 for Chicago Spring. Corn dull; sales unimportant. Beef steady. Pork heavy. Lard steady. Whisky firm.

ARMY OF THE JAMES.

A Glance at the Situation.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES, December 2.—The man who never before saw a city is not more astounded by Broadway, not more bewildered in threading the modern Labyrinth known as Boston—more intricate than the Cretan of old—than are most civilians who, "unused to war's alarms," come into the midst of this army to face its bustle and thread its intricacies.

An instructor's appreciation of this fact led my friend, the Hon. ——, to ask me to go with him to the front; not exactly in the capacity of "guide, philosopher, and friend," for the philosophy of the *dame* is rather more his than mine. The friendship we divide. The guidance I at first assumed, but soon relinquished. His acquaintance with major-generals showered upon him all courtesies and facilities, until the advantage of my own long apprenticeship shrank into Toots' "no consequence."

The weather deserves a complimentary paragraph. Out of deference to northern latitudes and northern prejudices, this letter bears date December 2. Nevertheless, the almanac to the contrary notwithstanding, the season is Spring and the actual date is May 2. I never was strong in chronology, and would not commit myself without first referring to the Book of Genesis, to more than a mild insinuation of an opinion, that Adam and Eve were contemporaries—a direct statement to that effect would be too hazardous.

But this is Spring. I feel it, therefore I know it. The evidence of one's senses may not be disputed. Predispositions imbibed from books must vanish in the light of every-day experience. This is Spring. Nor is it so wonderful that it should be. Didn't the sun sit up all night, that Joshua might have time to send the Canaanitish squatters whirring through some Oriental Winchester?

Wasn't there some atmospheric phenomenon compensating for the sun while Moses should make available that great prototype of the Dutch Gap Canal, through the Red Sea? (which, by the way, differed from the modern mainly as to the relations, one to the other, of the land and the water). Is it not, then, reasonable, that the seasons should conspire for General Grant, and that he will, "before the going down thereof" (for antecedent see "sun," four sentences back, and then take it figuratively as meaning season), achieve his purposes?

This discussion has involved three things. First, The premises assumed, viz:—That the present season is Spring; rightfully assumed because apparent, therefore a conceded truth. Second, An inquiry as to why Spring should appear to it of the usual order, eliciting historic parallels in transposition of natural phenomena. These always to subserve one of two bellig'rents, and always crowning that one with victory. Third, The inevitable deduction, which is, since our side is the party aided by this Spring-in-Autumn, that our side is to accomplish what it proposes.

If it should snow to-morrow it will not be the fault of the argument! Words aside, the campaign depends on a continuance of the present warm and dry weather. Two weeks more of it may remove these headquarters to the Spottswood House, or perhaps the Ballard, in case General Grant should select the former for his own. To make the exchange, or to gain any decided success, involves heavy fighting—not withstanding the Rebel force in Virginia is less than one-half the number they had last spring.

The remaining half is all concentrated about Richmond. Early's forces have been recalled from the valley, and very few are guarding the Lynchburg and Danville roads. A cavalry expedition, under General Gregg, down the Weldon Road, yesterday and day before, found only a few hundred in that quarter. Nor have they despatched any large force to Georgia—none but Heth's Division, and that a small one, from the Petersburg front.

Confronting us on the north bank of the James they have more than at any time since Butler effected the lodgment here, having been lately reinforced by Kershaw's Division of Early's Corps. And they have constructed a magnificent line of works hard up to our own, and interior line after line is plainly visible. These facts, together with the everyday clamor of the Richmond papers for the last inhabitant to be ready to help to man the trenches, are proof that the enemy expects a terrific assault on *this* side of the river.

These same papers assert that Butler and Porter are preparing a tremendous naval armament to attack in conjunction with the first flow of water through the Dutch Gap Canal.

Well, the truth is, it behooves them to be in readiness to withstand all these—and more too. I may say particularly the "more too."

The 18th and 10th Corps, which have hitherto constituted the Army of the James, have been abolished, the white troops of both going to form a new corps, to be numbered as the 24th, and to be commanded by General Ord, while the colored troops of both, with those of the Army of the Potomac, are to form the 25th Corps, under General Weitzel. The change was demanded by several considerations, of such weight that at last the separation has been decreed.

Prominent among the reasons requiring it, is that due credit may be awarded wherever it may be earned. In the army the division is the unit, and let a division do well, or let it do ill, the fact is soon known in every other division. But before the country the corps is the unit, and each has its own fame, while few have suggested to them the record of a division or a brigade, by simply seeing its number. Therefore the colored troops have been given a corps of their own, and will have to make a name for it.

And it is no unwarranted stretch of the imagination to say that the 25th will new for itself a niche in history alongside of the already household words, the 6th, the 5th, the 2d, the 18th, and others not less glorious. The ability and earnestness of the new corps commander is of itself a pledge for this.

General Godfrey Weitzel, although a young man, being in his twenty-ninth year, and, with the exception of General Custer, the youngest Major-General in the service, is an old soldier. A lieutenant of engineers, he commanded one-half of the company of regulars, which, with loaded pieces, capped and at half-cock, guarded the presidential carriage at the inauguration in '61.

That same night he lay, with sixty-four men, in a barn adjacent to the building in which was was held the inauguration ball, General Scott having received word that a set of Baltimore roughs were likely to make a disturbance. Having prior to the war served for four years under one Major Beauregard in the construction of the defenses of New Orleans, when General Butler sailed against that city Lieutenant Weitzel accompanied him as engineer officer, and assisted in reducing the works he had helped to construct. Some months a staff officer, he was at length made a brigadier-general, and given an independent field command in the upcountry, where he fought several battles, and each battle a victory. His later record is familiar to the country.

General Grant lately remarked that "the boys must finish up this war." He meant such men as Sheridan, Warren, Custer, Merritt and Weitzel—all young men, and he meant such stripilings as were first to lay hands on the Rebel flags in the Shenandoah fights.

Generals Terry, Stannard, and Devins will have divisions in the 24th Corps. This will be the largest corps in the service by some thousands, since it comprises all the original troops of the 10th and the 18th. It has but to prolong the reputation of these last, and the same men are there to do it.

I know how hackneyed are the expressions, "the army is in good spirits," "the army is in splendid condition," "the army is eager for the fray," and similar sayings, "with the variations," which are ever and anon Heralded to the country; and I hesitate and quibble with my self as to how I shall convey the thought I wish to without repeating some old and by-everybody-distrusted assertion. Let me say that the army is effective. As to numbers, Grant manœuvres Richmond with about the same force as that with which he fought the battle of the Wilderness—with which he started from the Rapidan. He needs good weather, that only.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION.

Sherman Still on the Line of the Central Railroad—Kilpatrick Whipped again by Wheeler—Preparations for Defending Savannah.

From the Savannah Expositor, November 30.

Reliable advices received yesterday indicate that Sherman has made little or no progress with the main body of his army during the last day or two.

He is still on the railroad, some distance beyond Millen, and apparently replenishing his commissariat for the journey before him. His men and animals must be terribly jaded by this time, and but little prepared for the trials to come. We still believe that his intention is to reach the coast, if possible, by that route which precludes the least danger of a fight.

There was no enemy between here and Millen yesterday, and although a party of Sherman's cavalry had been near the latter place, everything remained untouched. Another fight is reported between Wheeler and Kilpatrick on Monday, with the usual result. The latter was decently thrashed and driven back in the direction of the infantry.

It is reliably reported that a force of about one thousand landed yesterday forenoon from the Yankee fleet at Boyd's landing, on Broad river, in South Carolina, and some eight miles distant from the Savannah and Charleston Railroad. A portion of this command approached the railroad later in the day, but subsequently retired.

Preparation, believed to be ample, has been made to meet them should they attempt to cut the road, which it was believed they would do last night. We still believe Sherman has no thought of encountering Savannah with his jaded columns, but will attempt to make his way to the coast by the most practicable route.

He will find it difficult to strike one that has no lion in his path. Our military authorities, though, we are glad to see, are acting on the sound principle that the surest plan for keeping him away from the city is to make it impossible for him to get there.

Pursuant to a resolution of the General Assembly, Governor Brown, before leaving Milledgeville, made a proposition to the convicts in the penitentiary of a pardon, if they would volunteer and prove themselves good soldiers. Nearly all volunteered; but a few of the notoriously bad were rejected. The company thus organized is one hundred strong, and the celebrated Dr. Roberts has been elected captain.

General Taylor is in Savannah and has been ordered to take temporary command of the Confederate reserves in Alabama and Georgia. It is stated that the Georgia militia has been turned over to the Confederate service.

General Buckner is appointed lieutenant-general.

Our loss at Griswoldville, the Macon *Telegraph* sets down in killed, and wounded, and missing, as follows:—2d Brigade, 160; 3d Brigade, 163; 4th Brigade, 118; State Line, 53; total, 614.

The enemy, in their recent march, destroyed everything on General Cobb's plantation, with the exception of his negro cabins.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

The Late Important Cavalry Expedition and its Results.

ARMY OF THE SHENANDOAH, December 4.—The important cavalry expedition under General Merritt, which has been absent for about one week in Loudon valley, has returned.

They have brought away about two thousand head of cattle, sheep, and hogs, and have left the whole region over which they passed without hay or forage of any kind. All barns containing hay have been burned, and the haunts of Moseby and his gang have been thoroughly cleaned out. A few Rebel prisoners were taken.

The party was followed and attacked by the bushwhackers at various points, but met with no serious opposition.

The results of this raid into the Loudon Valley, which has been the lurking place of Moseby's and other guerrillas, is most important, and will greatly increase their difficulties in subsisting upon that part of the country.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Appeal from the Mayor of Milledgeville for Food—The People Robbed of Everything.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., November 25.—To Mr. Collins, Mayor of Macon—Sir:—Our citizens have been utterly despoiled by the Yankee army. Send us bread and meat, as there will be great suffering among us. We have no mules or horses.

What you send must be brought by wagon trains. The railroad bridge and the bridge across the Oconee have been burned. The state house, executive mansion, and factory are still left us. Send us relief at once.

R. B. DEGRAFFENREID,
Mayor of Milledgeville.

A RUMOR.—Hotel rumor has it as we go to press that General Sheridan is to be the new commander of the Army of the Potomac. We are not aware how far hotel rumor (usually not the most reliable authority in the world) may be posted in this instance.—*Washington Chronicle.*

—Southwark Bridge having been temporarily leased to the corporation of London, is now open to the public, no tolls being charged.

—An elephant and bull fight took place lately at Saragossa, Spain. The elephant was walking quietly about the arena when the first bull was released, and rushed at it with all his might. The elephant received his antagonist with great coolness, and threw him down with the utmost ease. The bull rose again and made two more attacks, which the elephant resented by killing him with a thrust of his tusks. The conqueror did not seem in the least excited, but quietly drank some water offered by his keeper, and ate several ears of Indian corn. A second bull was then released, and in a few minutes suffered the same fate as the first.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. John F. Bassett. The defendant, indicted under the Act of the 3d of March, 1863, for enticing a soldier to desert, was tried this morning. The specific charge against him is that for the purpose of enabling a soldier who had enlisted as a substitute and was at Camp Cadwalader to desert, he sold to the latter a pass for the sum of $20; the same being forged or altered. The pass had originally been given to a man named Rhodes, who deserted.

It was altered and sold as before stated to Rodgers, the substitute, who passed the same at the gate. The alteration being plainly perceptible, the man was stopped, and upon being questioned confessed that the pass had been sold to him by the defendant. The latter being in camp, was arrested, but denied that he had sold the pass. Upon being confronted with Rodgers, he however admitted the fact.

The defense was good character. Jury out.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Allison.—The case of Reeser, barkeeper at the Farmers' Inn, Market street, charged with the larceny of $1800, the property of a man named Dickel, who had stopped over night at the house, was still on trial this morning. The case was reported yesterday.

ARMY OF POTOMAC.

SKIRMISH ON THE JERUSALEM PLANK ROAD.

Promotion of Generals Meade and Ingalls.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, December 6.—There is nothing of interest to report on the lines this morning. The enemy do not keep up quite such an incessant firing as they did a short time ago.

Quite a little fusillade took place last evening in the vicinity of the Jerusalem plank road, but it did not last any considerable time, nor effect any important results.

A number of brevets have been recently conferred upon officers in this Department. Among the last are Major-General Meade as Major-General in the Regular Army, and Brigadier-Generals Ingalls and Hunt as Major-Generals of Volunteers, and Major Biddle, Aid to General Meade, brevetted Colonel.

These honors have been well merited by the recipients. There are others in this army whose names might have been included in this list.

FENIAN BROTHERHOOD FIASCO.

RIOT IN TORONTO, C. W.

A Lodge of the American Protestant Association of Orangemen Broken Up.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

TORONTO, C. W., December 6.—Excitement in regard to the Fenian Brotherhood is revived and becoming more and more intensified.

Last night an Orange Lodge was broken open and all its property destroyed by the Fenians. Some fine portraits of her Majesty Queen Victoria were disgracefully mutilated.

The excitement to day is running high, and fears of violence are entertained.

MORE FRAUDS ON THE REVENUE LAW.

BOSTON, December 6.—The *Advertiser* contains the following:—

Another fraud on the internal revenue law has been discovered in the Sixth District of New York. The proprietor of a patent medicine has been selling great quantities for some time past without affixing stamps, and the establishment, with its fixtures and a large quantity of medicines, was seized to-day, and became liable to confiscation if the case is made out. The officers of that district are expected here to-night.

THE MAN WITH THE BLACK VALISE.

From the Richmond Whig, December 2.

We are rather sorry that the man with the black valise commenced his operations in New York. We may say that we are sorry he tried his hand on New York at all—or at least under present circumstances. Had he succeeded, he would, perhaps, have effected the destruction of a great part of the commercial metropolis of Yankeedom; but it is not against the commercial metropolis of Yankeedom that Southern hostility is at this moment directed. If there is any place in the North that ought to be spared, that place is New York. Not that its population is overly friendly to us, but that it is undeniably hostile to Lincoln and his Government.

Lincoln was beaten just about two to one at the late election in New York city; and this fact, let us interpret McClellan's views as we please, takes the people of that city out of the category of those sanguinary foes of the South who are preaching universal murder and extermination, against the Confederacy by such men as Butler, and who wildly applaud the savage warfare waged Sheridan, Sherman, Turchin, Payne, and McNeil. New York, by voting for McClellan, expressed her disapprobation of the kind of warfare that Lincoln's party urges and that Lincoln's Generals wage. New York may be in favor of war; but she would conduct war on civilized principles, and consequently has not made herself liable to that just retribution which ought to be visited on the other Yankee cities.

We hope, therefore, that the gentleman of the black valise will resolve to let New York alone, and turn his attention to cities more eminently deserving of it—Boston, for instance, or Philadelphia. The destruction of places like these would be something like an approximate equivalent for the atrocities that Yankee armies have committed in the South. I would show that the South has means of defending herself against the system of universal arson employed by the Yankees, which would prove, perhaps, even more efficacious than the direct punishment of the perpetrators. Of course we do not intend to enter into any argument as to the right or wrong of this matter.

We know that arson is a very wicked thing; but we know likewise that it ceases to be wicked when employed in their own defense by a people who have been made its victims for three long and weary years. From one end of this Confederacy to the other, the charred and blackened ruins of homesteads and towns bear testimony to the unsparing ferocity of our enemies in the use of the torch; and in the meantime the non-combatant Yankees have sat quietly at home, feeding their fancies with lurid pictures of the conflagration of Southern dwellings. If they could have set the whole South ablaze, they would have laughed at the spectacle and heartily applauded the actors.

But when their own cities are threatened, their own property imperilled, their own homes in danger of the consuming fire, they discover that arson is a very horrible crime. It is a pity they had not made the discovery sooner. The man with the black valise is among them, and will not be exorcised. He is ubiquitous. He can be at eight different New York hotels in one night; and there is no reason why he should not be in half a dozen Yankee cities at the same time.

They may imagine, for a moment, that they have caught him; but he will elude their grasp, and defy their vain efforts either to arrest his person or baffle his attempts. His plans are well laid; but we cannot help repeating the wish that he will not again try to consummate them in New York for the present.

State of the Country.

Annual Executive Budget

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Important Propositions to Congress.

THE DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By Telegraph from Washington This Afternoon.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:—

Again the blessings of health and an abundant harvest claim our profoundest gratitude to Almighty God.

The condition of our foreign affairs is reasonably satisfactory.

Mexico continues to be a theatre of civil war. While our political relations with that country have undergone no change, we have at the same time strictly maintained a neutrality between the belligerents.

At the request of the States of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, a competent Engineer has been authorized to make a survey of the river San Juan, and the port of San Juan.

It is a source of much satisfaction that the difficulties which for a moment excited some political apprehensions, and caused a closing of the inter-oceanic transit route, have been amicably adjusted, and that there is a good prospect that the route will soon be reopened with an increase of capacity and adaptation. We could not exaggerate either the commercial or the political importance of that great improvement.

It would be doing injustice to an important South American State not to acknowledge the directness, frankness, and cordiality with which the United States of Columbia have entered into intimate relations with this Government. A Claims Convention has been constituted to complete the unfinished work of the one which closed its session in 1861.

The new liberal constitution of Venezuela having gone into effect, with the universal acquiescence of the people, the Government under it has been recognized, and diplomatic intercourse has been opened with it in a cordial and friendly spirit.

The long-deferred Aresis land claim has been satisfactorily paid and discharged. Mutual payments have been made of the claims awarded by the late joint commission for the settlement of claims between the United States and Peru.

An earnest and cordial friendship continues to exist between the two countries, and such efforts as were in my power have been used to remove misunderstandings and avert a threatened war between Peru and Spain. Our relations are of the most friendly nature with Chili, the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Paraguay, San Salvador, and Hayti.

During the past year no differences of any kind have arisen with any of those Republics, and on the other hand their sympathies with the United States are constantly expressed with cordiality and earnestness.

The claims arising from the seizure of the cargo of the brig *Macedonia*, in 1821, have been paid in full by the Government of Chili.

Civil war continues in the Spanish part of San Domingo, apparently without prospect of an early close. Official correspondence has been freely opened with Liberia, and it gives us a pleasing view of social and political progress in that Republic.

It may be expected to derive new vigor from American influence, improved by the rapid disappearance of slavery in the United States. I solicit your authority to furnish to the Republic a gunboat of moderate cost, to be reimbursed to the United States by instalments. Such a vessel is needed for the safety of that State against the native African races, and in Liberian hands it would be more effective in arresting the African slave trade than a squadron in our own hands. The possession of the least organized naval force would stimulate a generous ambition in the Republic, and the confidence which we should manifest by furnishing it would win forbearance and favor towards the Colony from all civilized nations.

The proposed Overland Telegraph between America and Europe, by the way of Behrings' Straits and Asiatic Russia, which was sanctioned by Congress at the last session, has been undertaken under very favorable circumstances by an association of American citizens, with the cordial goodwill and support as well of this Government as of those of Great Britain and Russia.

Assurances have been received from most of the South American States of their appreciation of the enterprise and their readiness to co-operate in constructing lines tributary to that world encircling communicating. I learn with much satisfaction that the noble design of a telegraphic communication between the eastern coast of America and Great Britan has been renewed, with full expectation of its accomplishment.

Thus it is hoped that with the return of domestic peace the country will be able to resume with energy and advantage its former high career of commerce ane civilization.

Our very popular and estimable representative in Egypt died in April last. An unpleasant altercation which arose between the temporary incumbent of the office and the Government of the Pacha resulted in a suspension of intercourse. The evil was promptly corrected on the arrival of the successor in the consulate, and our relations with Egypt, as well as our relations with the Barbary powers, are entirely satisfactory.

The rebellion which has been so long raging in China has been suppressed, with the co-operation and offices of this Government, and of the other Western commercial States.

The judicial consular establishment there has become very difficult and onerous, and it will need legislative revision to adapt it to the extension of our commerce, and to the more intimate intercourse which has been instituted with the Government and people of that vast empire.

China seems to be accepting with hearty good will the conventional laws which regulate commercial and social intercourse among the western nations.

Owing to the peculiar situation of Japan, and the anomalous form of its government, the action of that Empire in performing treaty stipulations is inconstant and capricious. Nevertheless good progress has been effected by the Western Powers moving with enlightened concert.

Our own pecuniary claims have been allowed or put in course of settlement, and the inland sea has been reopened to commerce. There is reason to believe that these proceedings have increased rather than diminished the friendship of Japan towards the United States.

(Continued in the next edition.)

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Salmon P. Chase Appointed Chief Justice.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, December 6.—Hon. Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, has been appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court by the President.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, December 7.

The market opens dull all waiting for the President's message, upon which, so far as it foreshadows the financial policy of the Secretary of the Treasury, will have its effect upon the Stock Market.

At 12 o'clock there were symptoms of a sharp rally in New York, and orders for Reading are in this market from the shorts; but the stock is firmly held, and no considerable quantity could be bought without putting the market very much higher.

Oil stocks are dull, but the general market holds its own, with symptoms of a strong undertone—the orders being a shade below the market price.

The demand for Money is limited, and there is very little doing. Loans on call are freely offered at 5@6 per cent. per annum. Prime paper is scarce, and quoted at 7½@9 per cent.

Gold is rather dull this morning, but prices have advanced about 2 ⅛ per cent. since last evening—opening at 229, advanced and sold at 230½; at 10 o'clock 232 at 11; fell off, and sold at 230⅝ at 12; and 231 at 1 P. M.

There is less activity in the Stock Market, but prices are steady. Government bonds continue in good demand, and prices have again advanced, showing the confidence the people have in our Government; large sales of 5-20s are making at 107⅛@108, an advance of ⅛; and 10-40s at 100@101⅛, an advance of 2⅛; 115⅜ was bid for 6s of 1881, which is an advance of 2⅛; Pennsylvania 5s are selling at 94@94½; 98¾ was bid for new City 6s.

In Railroad shares there is less doing, with sales of Pennsylvania Rai road to notice at 67½; and Lehigh Valley at 80; 44 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 58 for Philadelphia and Germantown; 67¾ for Reading; 30½ for Minehill; 30 for North Pennsylvania; 38 for Chester Valley; 16½ for Catawissa common, 36½ for preferred; and 30 for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull and there is very little doing. Fifth and Sixth sold at 52; 40 was bid for Chesnut and Walnut; 64 for West Philadelphia; 15½ for Arch street; 11 for Race and Vine; and 25 for Green and Coates; 68½ was asked for Second and Third; 48 for Tenth and Eleventh; and 35 for Spruce and Pine.

There is less doing in Bank shares, and prices are rather lower. 181 was bid for North America; 68 for Farmers' and Mechanics', old stock; 50 for Commercial; 32 for Mechanics'; 88 for Kensington; 43 for Penn Township; 60 for Girard; 51½ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 56 for City; 45 for Consolidation; and 47 for Commonwealth.

Canal shares are rather dull. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 38½@38¾, an advance of ¼; 32½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 1½ for Susquehanna Canal; 36 for Delaware Division; and 78 for Wyoming Canal.

Coal Oil shares are inactive at about former rates, with sales of McClintock at 5½@5⅝; Revenue at 3; Noble and Delamater at 10½, an advance of ⅛; Big Tank at 2½; Hibbard at 2½; and Cresson City at 2⅝; 35 was bid for Maple Shade; 4 for Perry; 5½ for McElheny; and 9½ for Dalzell.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, DEC. 6.

Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARDS.

$12700 U S 5-20s	107⅛	500 sh Noble & Del.	10¾
$500 do	106⅝	100 sh do	10⅝
$2000 do	107⅜	200 Revenue Oil	3
$1000 do new	107⅜	100 sh Alley & Tidioute	1 56
$1000 do new	108	200 sh do	1 58
$1000 1-Year Cer	97⅝	100 sh Big Tank b5	2⅜
$2100 U. S. 10-40s	101¼	100 sh Hibbard	2⅝
$2000 do	100	200 Cresson Oil	2⅞
$40 Penna 6s	94	200 sh Fulton Coal	6½
$500 do	94⅝	2 sh Sch Nav pf	36⅝
$1000 Sch. Nav. 6s '82	87¼	50 sh do	36⅝
$6000 Lehigh Val bds	100¼	500 sh Clinton	1⅜
$2000 Sunbury & E 7s	107	20 sh Penna RR	67¾
$1640 Pa. R. 2d m bs	107⅛	45 sh Lehigh Val	80
100 sh McClintock	5¾	12 sh 5th & 6th	40
100 sh do b5	5¾	100 sh Excelsior	1⅝

DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 20 S. Third street, quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	230	232
American Silver, 4's and 5's	220	..
Dimes and Half Dimes	215	..
Spanish Quarters	215	..
Penn. Currency	¼ dis.	¼ dis.
New York Exchange	1-10 "	par.

Quotations of the principal Coal and Coal Oil stocks at 1 o'clock to-day:—

	Bid	Ask.		Bid	Ask.
Fulton Coal	..	7⅜	Oreanie Oil	1 3-16	1⅛
Big Mountain Coal	5⅝	5⅞	Franklin Oil	1	1⅛
S. Y. & Mid. Coal	10	12½	Bowen's Eddy Oil	1⅝	1⅞
Green Mt. Coal	4¼	4⅜	Irving Oil	7⅝	8
N. Carbondale	3	3	Pope Farm Oil	..	1 94
New Creek	1½	1¾	Densmore	8	8⅜
Feeder Dam Coal	⅜	½	Dalzell Oil	9⅛	9⅜
Clinton Coal	..	1¾	McElheny	5⅞	6⅜
Butler Coal	..	1⅝	Roberts Oil	1⅝	1⅞
Diamond Coal	..	18	Olmstead	2¾	3
Swatara	..	10	Noble & Delamater s	..	10⅝
Connecticut	..	⅝	Hibbard	8	2⅝
Keystone Zinc	1¾	2	Story Farm	9⅜	9⅝
Excelsior Oil	8	1¼	Bruner	2¾	2⅞
Big Tank	2⅜	2⅝	Petroleum Centre	3¼	3⅜
Continental	3	3⅛	Egbert	8	4
Farrell	..	2¾	Hoge Island	⅜	½
Oil Creek	7⅛	8	Allegheny River	1	1⅛
Maple Shade Oil	36	39	Curtin	14⅝	15⅛
McClintock Oil	5⅛	5⅜	Phila & Oil Creek	1⅝	1⅞
Pennsylvania Pet	1	3	Bull Creek	4 2-16	..
Perry Oil	4	4½	Germania	..	1 1-16
Mineral Oil	3	3½	Corn Planter	7	..
Keystone Oil	1⅝	2⅛	Briggs	5	6
Venango Oil	⅝	1⅜	Rock Oil	4⅜	4⅝
Union Petroleum	2⅜	2¾	Walnut Island	..	5⅞
Beacon Oil	..	1	Phila. & Tideoil	..	2
Seneca Oil	6⅜	8	Great Basin	..	2⅛

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Norman, Baker, 46 hours from Boston, with mdse and passengers to H. Winsor & Co.

Bark Herbert Manton, Hinckley, 6 days from Boston, with mdse to Crowell & Collins.

Schr Cyrus Fossett, Hodgdon, 3 days from New York, with mdse to captain.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., December 5.—Brigs Titania, for Beaufort; Lagrange, for New Orleans; schrs Ceres, for Newbern; Fidelia, for Fortress Monroe, all from Philadelphia; E. Harwood, Jos. Holmes, and Eclipse, with hay; Mar he, for Beaufort; C. Greiner, Saco, James P. Dallah, J. E. Henry, Edwin Watson, and all others reported in my last, went to sea on Sunday. Three barques and three brigs went out this morning.

Yours, &c., AARON MARSHALL.

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1864.

LATEST SOUTHERN NEWS.

General Sherman's "Flying Army"—His Troubles Have Just Commenced—Kilpatrick's Cavalry in the Way—The Fight at East Macon, Georgia—The Union Army at Millen—Foster and Sherman Co-Operating—From the Southwest—What Hood Ought to Do—Nashville Should Not be Attacked by Him—The Rebel Dread of Our Fortifications—Despatches from Generals Lee and Early.

From Georgia.

From the Savannah Republican, Nov. 29.

The invading of fleeing army of SHERMAN, from all accounts, is still in middle Georgia, somewhere in the vicinity of the Oconee River, and has not yet advanced far enough to authorize any satisfactory opinion of its destination. It is still where it may march to Augusta, Savannah or Brunswick, or even turn tail and make tracks for Macon and Columbus. The latter cities are said to be well desended, in addition to their excellent location in a military point of view. Augusta is now believed to be able to take care of herself, and if SHERMAN should take a fancy to come down this way on the track of the Central Railroad, or even west of it, he will find that his troubles have just commenced. His conduct, at last accounts, indicated much hesitation and doubt as to his true policy. He was advancing very slowly and cautiously.

Of our own forces, we need only say that they are of the right stamp, and in the right place. At the proper time they will give a full report of themselves; and we shall be greatly disappointed if it should not turn out to be entirely satisfactory.

A fight was expected between WHEELER and KILPATRICK, yesterday, and our authorities seemed quite confident of a favorable result. If we can only destroy SHERMAN'S cavalry, he will never be able to get out of Middle Georgia.

From the Savannah News, Nov. 28.

For some days past we have had many rumors from the movement of SHERMAN, &c., most of which have been unfounded. We have received the following from sources which are entitled to the utmost confidence:—

On Sunday, the 20th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., the enemy made an attack on East Macon, at the same place where STONEMAN and his raiders made their attack. It was principally an artillery battle, but small arms were also used. The enemy's shells fell in the yards of the workshops of the Central Railroad, but did no injury, and no one was hurt by it. The cannonading was quite active and lasted some two hours. During the time the enemy captured one of our batteries, but it was soon recaptured by our troops and a number of prisoners taken.

About dark our forces succeeded in driving the enemy back, pursuing them about a mile and a half. They left their dead and wounded on the field. Their force we have not ascertained. They were dispersed and driven in the direction of Griswoldville. They appeared to be tired and frightened, and many of them left their ranks and wandered off beyond the range of our guns. They tore up about three miles of the road beyond Walnut Creek bridge, but it was soon repaired. While the engagement was going on the employees of the Central Railroad removed all the engines and cars from East Macon and run them into the city.

We regret to state that some of our troops behaved badly in East Macon, by plundering and committing other depredations after the enemy were driven off. We forbear to give details.

On Tuesday the enemy made their appearance at Griswoldville in some force, and, before being attacked, burned all the buildings in the place except three. A fight took place, lasting some three hours, when the enemy were repulsed. Our wounded in this engagement arrived in Macon on Tuesday. We have not ascertained the extent of the loss in this engagement on either side.

Passengers who arrived this morning from Millen, leaving there at one o'clock A. M., state that a squad of the enemy's cavalry appeared at Saundersville on Friday morning last, and that a brisk skirmish took place that afternoon between them and a portion of WHEELER'S Cavalry, in which the enemy were repulsed, leaving their dead on the field and fifteen prisoners in our hands. They carried off their wounded. Our loss was two killed and a few wounded. The prisoners have arrived in this city.

It is reported that the Oconee Bridge is burned, but whether by our own forces or the enemy's is not stated. On Thursday night a body of the enemy's cavalry attempted to cross the Oconee some twelve or fourteen miles below the bridge, when they were attacked and driven into the river. They threw away their arms and ran into the swamps to escape.

There is much straggling among the Yankee troops. Those picked up by our cavalry report that the army is worn down and almost destitute of provisions.

The Situation.

From the Augusta Register, Nov. 27.

The news yesterday was very interesting. From up the Georgia road we learn that the enemy's raiding parties had approached very near it not quite to Watkinston. Scouts report them as being near that place, but as far as we can learn they were in small parties. We regard this appearance of the enemy as no indication of the presence of the main body. Such movements are doubtless intended to feel our strength, and cover the real direction of their march.

Fighting is reported to have taken place at Sandersville on Friday, between WHEELER'S forces and the enemy's cavalry. The enemy were driven back on their main body. The best reports we have place the main portion of the enemy near Sandersville, in Washington county. Sandersville is a few miles north of the Central road.

WAYNE is reported as having retired to No. 10 on the Central road. HARDEE'S vigilant eye is looking after things in that quarter, and we have no fears for the result. "Old Reliable" is too well informed of SHERMAN'S tactics to be outwitted by him. He is one of the most vigilant and energetic officers in the service, and knows how and when to operate.

The enemy's position is becoming developed at last. We will soon have full knowledge of his whereabouts, and we have not a doubt of our ability to punish his temerity. Whatever may be his opinion of our strength, we are conscious that our force is not only able to protect stated points, but will be able to meet him in open combat, and make him rue the day betrayed with the lion spirit of the Southern people. It is not safe to beard a lion in his den, and SHERMAN will find this out to his sorrow, or we are mistaken.

Our authorities have not been idle. Vigilance has been at work, and the result will be most telling when the denouement comes. We encourage our people to be hopeful, and at the same time energetic, in order to have a thorough organization as soon as possible.

We are glad to learn that there was a disposition on the part of our people to remove or destroy all provision that is likely to fall into the hands of the enemy. This is one of the most effectual modes of thwarting his purpose that could well be adopted.

From Charleston.

From 6 P. M. on Friday last up to the same hour on Sunday, one hundred and fifty-five shots were fired at the city and thirty at Fort Sumter.

Some firing was heard Saturday afternoon in the direction of the Stono, but so far we have no explanation of the cause.

A large side-wheel steamer passed the bar on Saturday, going southward. She was laden with troops and had a schooner in tow.

In its news article the Augusta *Sentinel* says:—

It was reported yesterday that General HARDEE had attacked the enemy and drove them some distance, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands

The War News.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 5.

Yesterday a very heavy cannonade was audible in this city. The sounds came from PICKETT'S lines. Some batteries of large pieces on the southern bank of the river opened on Signal Hill and shelled it during the greater part of the day. But the cannonade appeared to extend over a large portion of the line leading towards Petersburg, and persons at Chaffin Farm Courtit that they could hear also some musketry. Various suppositions as to its cause are current. At first it was believed that the canal had been opened and that the monitors had attempted to come up. But this theory had no foundation in fact. Others supposed the firing to be target practice. But it is very improbable that two or three shots a minute should be fired in target practice, or that the practice should have been indulged in all day. It is more reasonable to believe that the enemy were discovered either making new works or pushing for some more position, and that they were shelled out of them. The enemy appear to have a very large army on this side of the river. From Elliott's Hill the number of tents visible has been largely increased. At twelve o'clock yesterday many regimental bands were playing, and other indications of activity on the Richmond front were noticed.

Later.

We have ascertained from a trustworthy source that the cannonade proceeded from three of PICKETT'S Batteries. They were shelling the new Yankee camps visible on Signal Hill and on this side of the river.

From Georgia.

The Yankees who landed at Port Royal and moved into the interior with the expectation of meeting SHERMAN'S advance, encountered a body of Confederate troops at a place called Grahamville. The enemy were badly beaten, and driven from the field, leaving their dead on the ground. The telegram conveying this information does not state the direction in which the enemy were "driven," but we presume they were driven back towards Beaufort.

Later.

The following despatch has been received at the War Department:—

"AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 2, 1864.—General COOPER:—The following despatch has been received from Lieutenant-General HARDEE, dated yesterday at Savannah:—'I have just returned from the front. The enemy was badly whipped, and has retired to the Coosahatchie. Another point on the railroad is threatened, but I don't apprehend a serious attack.'

"(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG."

All the news from Georgia is extremely encouraging. A few days ago when the Yankees were reported to have reached Millen, there was reason to believe they would reach the coast easily. But the report was ill founded, they were whipped before Millen, and the column of relief has also been completely beaten. The aspect of affairs has been much changed. If SHERMAN gets through now, which is doubtful, he will do so with the loss of half his army.

General Hood's Movements.

We have nothing later from Gen. HOOD of a definite character, except a report from the Yankee papers that he has made an attack on the defenses of Columbus, Tennessee, and had been repulsed. This is simply a fabrication gotten up for effect. The previous accounts represented that the Confederate army was marching in the direction of Shelbyville. There has been no contradiction of this statement, and it is probably true; HOOD can make nothing by advancing upon Nashville and attacking THOMAS behind his fortifications at that place. He designs either to penetrate Kentucky, or to occupy east Tennessee. The Yankee writers believe that he will adopt the latter course, and turn come to Gen. LEE. We can state upon direct official information from Gen. HOOD that his army is well supplied with commissary stores.

A Yankee Raid.

We are informed by a gentleman from Sussex county, that a force of the enemy, estimated at five hundred men, attacked the guard at Stony Creek, in that county, on Wednesday forenoon, and quickly overpowered them, capturing a portion and dispersing the remainder. They then burned the railroad bridge, and destroyed a small quantity of Government stores, after which they hurried towards GRANT'S lines, from whence they came. Our informant states that a squadron of our cavalry went in pursuit of the raiders, but the enemy made good their escape. Stony Creek is in Sussex county, about twenty miles from Petersburg, on the Petersburg and Weldon Road.

Later.

After the above was in type, we obtained the following official report of the affair.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Dec. 2, 1864.—Hon. J. A. SEDDON:—The enemy attacked Stony Creek Depot, yesterday, and burned some stores and commissaries, but most of the latter were saved. The railroad was unharmed. General LEE coming up as the enemy was retiring attacked and drove him eight miles, capturing some prisoners, but could not bring him to an engagement. The depot was occupied by about 150 men, under Capt. WAIDHAM, about 125 of whom were said to have been captured, among them, I regret to state, Major PITTINGER, Quartermaster. The enemy left some dead at the depot, and along the rout of his retreat.

R. E. LEE.

From the Upper Potomac.

General ROSSER, on Monday last, captured and burned New Creek Station, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The Yankees stationed there made but feeble resistance, and most of them were captured. General ROSSER burned all the Government and railroad buildings, and took possession of a considerable quantity of stores which had been deposited there for the use of the troops operating on the Upper Potomac.

The next station, Piedmont, was also captured, after some resistance from the guards stationed at that point. A large workshop and a quantity of valuable machinery, were destroyed by the Confederates. The Yankee historians of this affair are sufficiently communicative to assure us that the gallant ROSSER has inflicted a heavy blow upon the enemy.

General Early's Official Report.

The following official despatch was received at the War Department last night:—

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Dec. 2, 1864.—General EARLY reports that General ROSSER, with PAYNE'S and his own brigade, encountered, on the 27th ult., near Moorfield, a small party of the enemy, and captured forty prisoners and one piece of artillery. On the 28th he surprised and captured Fort Kelly, at New Creek, with four field pieces, four siege guns, between seven and eight hundred prisoners, a large number of horses and mules, and eight stand of colors, and destroyed two hundred wagons and a quantity of commissary and ordnance stores. He brought off the field pieces and some wagons, spiked the siege guns and destroyed the carriages. He also captured Piedmont, destroyed all the Government buildings, including a number of engines, burned several bridges, did considerable damage to the railroad, and collected several hundred head of cattle. His loss was two killed, and two or three wounded. The boldness and energy exhibited by General ROSSER, and the conduct of his men, deserve much praise.

R. E. LEE

PERSONAL NOTICES.

From the latest Richmond papers received at this office.

☞ TO DAVIS & BIRNEY, No. 37 S. THIRD STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.—Mrs. J. L. Dagg, of Cuthbert, Ga., the mother of Mr. G. W. Davis, has not heard from him since December, 1862. Please give some information by a personal notice to me in New York *News*, or by flag of truce letter, directed to my care, Richmond, Va. His mother is well, but infirm and nearly blind. J. B. JETER.

NOVEMBER 25, 1864.

☞ TO MR. ASBURY BAILEY, SOUTH STREET, between Fifth and Sixth, Philadelphia.—Will you be kind enough to let me know how my brothers, J. and S., are, and what they are doing? Tell them to answer this personal through the New York *News*, and let us know how sister and family are in Baltimore. Father, mother, and all the family are well; how is Aunt Elizabeth, Uncle Joe, Aunt Liza, and all of their families? Do write to mother by flag of truce, and let us hear by personal. Tell the boys to send their pictures in a letter and let us know if they have seen Miss Kate, and oblige their sister.

Mrs. S. T. BACHRACH.

RICHMOND, November 22, 1864.

☞ I WAS CAPTURED BY MOSEBY, AND AM NOW confined in the Libby Prison, where I am well treated.

Captain RICHARD BLAZER.

☞ MRS. R. S. L., PHILADELPHIA.—I AM VERY anxious about you. Will come on for a few weeks if you will get me a pass to return. Send me the one to go you had before.

E. L. H.

STAUNTON, November 16, 1864.

—Great storms have carried havoc and devastation over innumerable homesteads in the province of Smyrna, where several hundred *hommes*, the fruits of a year's toil, have been swept away during the past week. In many parts the floods swept over the country in the night, and the peasants awoke to find their all gone. Besides the heaps of grain, many have lost their oxen.

SPECIAL NOTICES

☞ GREAT BASIN OIL COMPANY.—DIVIDEND No. 2.

The Directors have this day declared a MONTHLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. to Stockholders of record, payable on and after the 15th inst. Books close on WEDNESDAY, 7th inst.

G. W. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, December 5, 1864. 12-5-10t

☞ THE TREASURER OF THE FUND to relieve the distressed people of Chambersburg has received the following amounts since his last report, October 10, 1864:—

Amount previously received	$31,742 50
Elias D. Kennedy	100 00
Cash	5 00
Cash	3 00
Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company	250 00
Morton P. Henry	20 00
George Wood	2 00
A Union Man	50 00
Mrs. J. Tatum	10 00
Edward L. Clark	5 00
Valetta F. Perkins	5 00
Cash	20 00
Henry Sharpless	20 00
William H. Frenchs	5 00
Catherine Ashmead, of Germantown	5 00
J. W. Simmons for J. E. Caldwell & Co.	50 00
A Friend, Wilmington, Del.	20 00
A Little Boy	5 00
Henry C. Carey	50 00
Cash	5 00
Total	$32,325 50

Any donations received during the coming week will be duly appropriated to the relief of those distressed people of our own State, and acknowledged by

EDMUND A. SOUDER, Treasurer of Fund, 12-5-3t 1003 Street wharf.

☞ OFFICE OF THE BEACON OIL Company, Second story, No. 26 S. THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, November 26, 1864.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Beacon Oil Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, December 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of transacting business necessary to the interest of the Company.

JOHN C. MCCLINTOCK, 11-25-10t Secretary.

☞ SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., November 29, 1864.

NOTICE.—Medical officers of not less than two years' service, who have been honorably discharged and desire to receive appointments as SURGEONS or ASSISTANT SURGEONS in the United States Army Corps now being organized at Washington, are invited to forward their applications, testimonials, and evidences of service, to the Surgeon-General, without delay.

J. W. BARNES, 12-1 6t*sat Surgeon-General.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF the MINGO OIL COMPANY, No. 516 WALNUT Street, Room No. 20.

PHILADELPHIA, December 1, 1864.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO (2) per cent on the capital stock, payable at their office on and after the 10th instant, free of State taxes.

The books will be closed for transfer on the 5th instant at 3 P. M., and be opened on the 10th.

12-1-9t P. W WILTBANK, Secretary.

☞ THE OFFICE OF THE BLACK Heath Coal Company has been moved to No. 302 WALNUT street. 12-5-3t

☞ OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE Mutual Insurance Company, Philadelphia, November 9, 1864,

INCORPORATED 1835.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:—

Premiums received from Nov. 1st, 1863, to Oct. 21st, 1864,		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$424,067 90	
On Fire Risks	138,557 18	
		$562,705 09
Premiums on Policies not marked off, Nov. 1, 1863		234,472 42
		$797,177 50
Premiums marked off as earned from November 1, 1863, to October 31, 1864:—		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$416,264 73	
On Fire Risks	120,556 75	
		$536,821 48
Interest during same period—Salvages, &c.		75,522 66
		$512,344 14
Losses, Expenses, &c., during the year as above:—		
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$214,291 89	
Fire Losses	5,585 02	
Return Premiums	29,204 96	
Reinsurances	42,049 28	
Agency Charges	19,061 96	
Advertising, Printing, &c.	3,680 13	
*Taxes—United States Tax on Premiums, Policies, Stamps, &c.	11,346 27	
Expenses, Salaries, Rent, &c.	14,060 99	
		284,003 28
		$228,382 80

*This is exclusive of the amount reserved for taxes on dividends and profits.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1864.

$100,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$100,000 00
111,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	148,215 00
75,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 5-20s	75,562 50
100,000 State of Pennsylvania, Five Per Cent. Loan	93,000 00
54,000 State of Pennsylvania, Six Per Cent. Loan	56,340 00
120,000 City of Philadelphia, Six Per Cent. Loan	122,520 37
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent Bonds	22,000 00
50,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	53,250 00
15,000 300 shares stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	15,300 00
6,500 130 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	9,100 00
3,000 150 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000 00
50,000 United States Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness	48,425 00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	12,000 00
128,700 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, amply secured	128,700 00
$868,350 Par. Cost, $842,109 50. Market Value	$857,027 87
Real Estate	35,000 00
Bills receivable for Insurance made	119,340 42
Balances due at Agencies. Premiums on Marine Policies. Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	98,793 24
Scrip and Stock of Sundry Insurance and other Companies, $4265 00. Estimated Value	2,200 00
Cash on deposit with U. S. Government, subject to ten days' call	$100,000 00
Cash in Banks	58,151 03
Cash in Drawer	537 56
	158,693 49
	$1,261,654 02

PHILADELPHIA, November 9, 1864.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Cash Dividend of TEN per cent. on the capital stock, and SIX per cent. interest on the scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have also declared a Scrip Dividend of FORTY per cent. on the earned premiums for the year ending October 31, 1864, certificates for which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the scrip certificates of profits of the Company for the year 1860 be redeemed in Cash, at the office of the Company, on and after the 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	H. Jones Brooke,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	John B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, do
Robert Burton,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LUDWIG, Secretary. 11-21-1m

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, NO. 1210 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 1, 1864.

NOTICE.

The stated Annual Meeting of the Union League of Philadelphia will be held at CONCERT HALL, on MONDAY, December 12, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Tickets, admitting members only, can be had on application to Mr. CLEMENT B. W. INGE, Assistant Secretary.

12-2 12t GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

☞ ROCK OIL COMPANY OF PENNsylvania, No. 309 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of TWO PER CENT. (hundy cents per share), free of State tax, payable on and after Monday, the 12th inst. The Transfer Books will close on Tuesday, December 6, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and open on the 13th.

JOHN F. CRAFT, 12-2-7t Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, November 30, 1864.

Proposals will be received at this Office on or before the 1st of January next, for the sale to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, of stock in the Manayunk and Germantown Gas Works.

Germantown do

Manayunk do

Ard Richmond do

To be used as investments for the sinking funds of said works.

WILLIAM FENNELL, 12-2-3m Cashier.

☞ OIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.—BOOKS closed Monday. Reserve list only open for a few days. To enter names on it, address or apply to

DUNCAN M. MCGIBBON, FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Or F. ROMDA, 12-1-6t No. 327 WALNUT Street.

☞ ARMY, NAVY, AND CITIZEN'S Clothing Emporium, Soldier Straps, Wreaths, &c., in style unsurpassed, at very reduced prices.

FARR, 10 5 2m Merchant Tailor, No. 19 NINTH Street, above Chesnut.

☞ OFFICE OF VETERAN BOUNTY Fund Commission, No. 7 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia.—Re-enlisted Veterans, who did not receive any Ward Bounty, are entitled to a City Bounty of Twenty-five Dollars. The Commissioners appointed to examine claims for the above bounty of twenty-five dollars will meet on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 7 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street. Persons entitled to this Bounty are requested to apply at this Office.

COMMITTEE.

E. D. SAUNDERS, Chairman, JONATHAN BULLOCK, PAUL J. FIELD, GEO. W. SIMONS, EDWIN GREBLE, 11-25-10t

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING Railroad Company, Office, 73 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, November 30, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Thursday, December 15, and reopened on Tuesday, January 10, 1865.

A dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT. on the Common and Preferred Stock, clear of National and State taxes, has been declared, payable in Common Stock, on the 1st of December next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo.

Stockholders whose names are registered on the New York Books will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

12-1-15t S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4, 1864.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Shareholders of this company are notified that, under Resolution of the Board of Directors they are, entitled to subscribe to the stock of the Company the amount of TEN PER CENT. on their respective interest, as shown by their books of the 2d instant.

Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share, under the terms of the Resolution, shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share on the payment of fifty dollars.

This Stock will be issued at the par value of fifty dollars per share. Accrued interest at SIX PER CENT. will be charged from the 1st instant until payment is made.

The Books for subscription and payment will be open on MONDAY, the 7th instant, and will close on the 31st of December next, after which no further subscriptions will be received under the resolution.

11-15-12t-31 THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

BANK NOTICES.

☞ WHEREAS, THE AUDITOR-GENERAL, as required by the 11th Section of the Act entitled "An Act to enable the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," passed on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, has certified to me that "THE CONSOLIDATION BANK OF PHILADELPHIA" has furnished satisfaction to him that all the requirements of said Act have been complied with by the said Bank, and that it has become an Association for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States:

I do, therefore, cause this notice thereof to be published, in accordance with the provisions of the said 11th Section of the said Act, and do declare that the Charter of said Bank, by the terms of said Act, is deemed and taken to be hereupon surrendered, subject to the provisions of the 1st Section of said Act.

A. G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, November 29, 1864. 12-2-18t

☞ WHEREAS, THE AUDITOR-GENERAL, as required by the 11th section of the act entitled "An Act Enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the Purpose of Banking, under the laws of the United States, passed on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, has certified to me that the

"CITY BANK OF PHILADELPHIA"

has furnished satisfactory evidence to him that all the requirements of said act have been complied with by the said Bank, and that it has become an association for the purpose of Banking, under the laws of the United States.

I do therefore cause this notice thereof to be published, in accordance with the provisions of the said 11th section of the said act; and do declare that the Charter of said Bank, by the terms of said Act, is deemed and taken to be hereupon surrendered, subject to the provisions of the first section of said act.

A. G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, 29th November, 1864. 11-30-3w

☞ WHEREAS, THE AUDITOR-GENERAL, as required by the 11th section of the Act entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States," passed on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, has certified to me, that the Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania, of the City of Philadelphia, has furnished satisfactory evidence to him that all the requirements of said Act have been complied with by the said Bank, and that it has become an Association for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States;

I do, therefore, cause this notice thereof to be published in accordance with the provisions of the said 11th section of said Act, and do declare that the charter of said Bank, by the terms of said act, is deemed and taken to be hereupon surrendered, subject to the provisions of the 1st section of said Act.

A. G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, 29th November, 1864. 11-30-3w

OIL, MINING, COAL, AND OTHER NEW COMPANIES.

We are prepared to furnish New Corporations with all the Books they require, at short notice and low prices, of first quality. All styles of Binding.

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THOMAS G. & J. K. BROWN, DEALERS IN

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HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON, December 1, 1864.

Horses, suitable for Cavalry or Artillery service, will be purchased at Gloucester depot, in open market, till December 31, 1864.

Horses will be delivered to Captain L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., and be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.

Price of Cavalry Horses, $175 each.
Price of Artillery Horses, $180 each.
Payment will be made for six (6) and more.

JAMES A. ERWIN, Colonel in Charge First Division, 12-1-27t Quartermaster General's Office.

CARPENTERS WANTED.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, September 30, 1864.

Wanted immediately, Fifty good CARPENTERS to go to Point Lookout, Maryland. Wages $75 a month and rations. Each workman will bring his own kit of tools. Transportation will be furnished by the Government for the workmen and their tools from this city to Point Lookout.

JOHN A. ELLISON, Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, 11-1 Department of Washington.

☞ A LARGE NUMBER OF CITY AND Country Properties for Sale or Exchange. Persons wishing to purchase Real Estate are invited to call at our office and get a copy of our Register, which they will receive without being interrogated and without charge.

C. F. FULWELL & SON, 11-28 No. 32 S. FIFTH Street.

☞ FOR SALE.—A BARGAIN.—HANDsome and convenient three-story Brick Dwelling, with back building, No. —N. SEVENTH Street. Price, clear, $4100, half cash; balance on mortgage. Immediate possession.

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Thorough and practical instruction in BOOK-KEEPING, in all its branches, as practised by the best accountants and business men.

PENMANSHIP, Plain and Ornamental, is taught by one of the most competent of penmen.

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TELEGRAPHING, by sound, and on Paper, taught by a long-experienced Operator.

Students instructed separately, and received at any time. Evening Sessions after September 15.

Catalogues containing the names of 611 students, terms, &c., furnished gratis on application.

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BLANKETS AT RETAIL.
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BLANKETS OF ALL SIZES.
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BLANKETS THE CHEAPEST IN TOWN.
BLANKETS TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

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BLANKET STORE,

9-26-3m S. E. corner NINTH and ARCH Streets.

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Nos. 51 and 53

S. E. Corner NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

You can obtain at this Establishment,

WATER-PROOF CLOTH CLOAKS,		
BEAVER	"	"
TRICOT	"	"
HEAVY RIBBED	"	"
FROSTED BEAVER	"	"
CHINCHILLA	"	"

ALL MADE UP INTO THE LATEST STYLE and of the very best material.

Call and see the stock before you purchase.

We shall take great pleasure in waiting on you.

11-2-thsm2m

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.—103.—Second door above Arch. Great Reduction in our immense Stock of Staple and Fancy Trimmings, comprising the best and most fashionable assortment of Ladies' Dress Cloak Trimmings, Ornaments and Buttons of our own make and importation, Silk and Merino Scarfs, all styles of Silk and Cashmere Head Dresses; Nets cheaper than elsewhere; Bugle Gimps and Bugle Buttons, Cloth Merino and Silk Gloves, Kid Gloves of the best makers, Black and Colored Velle Shawls and Scarf Borders, all widths; Fancy Back and Side Combs, Silk Belt Ribbons, Jet, Steel, and Gilt Belt Buckles, Cloak Tassels of all colors and styles; Magic Ruffings of all sizes and styles at greatly reduced prices; Woollen Goods, as Scarfs, Nubias, Hoods; Ladies', Children's, and Misses' Stockings at the cheapest prices; Hair Rolls, Waterfall Rolls, and Waterfall Nets of our own improved methods; Black and White Laces of all grades and styles; Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons, in great variety at reduced prices; Ladies' and Gents' Neckties, in great variety, extremely cheap, &c., &c., &c.

Ladies come, one and all, and convince yourselves before buying elsewhere, that it is well worth to your own interest to purchase your Trimmings at the Cheap Store of WILLIAM LONNERSGADTER, No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street, Second door above Arch, next to the corner. 10-8

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

The subscribers would invite attention to their

IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS,

Which they make a specialty in their business.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY RECEIVING,

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NOW READY.

LIFE OF GENERAL HANCOCK.

WINFIELD, THE LAWYER'S SON,

And How He Became a Major-General.

BY REV. C. W. DENISON.

AN AUTHENTIC LIFE OF MAJOR GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK.

Printed on fine white paper, handsomely illustrated, with a correct portrait from a photograph furnished by his parents, and spirited designs by Wilde and by Hancock, while a cadet at West Point.

One of the most interesting books published this year. Price $1.50.

ASHMEAD & EVANS, PUBLISHERS,

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HOME ON A FURLOUGH.

This beautiful steel engraving, painted by Schoenfeld, and engraved by Sartain, is having an immense sale, and is considered by all who have seen it as one of the finest specimens of engraving ever taken out in this country.

EVERY SOLDIER'S FAMILY SHOULD HAVE A COPY.

EVERY LOYAL HOUSEHOLD SHOULD HAVE A COPY.

In fact, every family who has a father, husband, or son battling for his country, will appreciate and should possess

HOME ON A FURLOUGH.

It will always be a beautiful memorial of the anxious days and years of rebellion and war.

This engraving is sold exclusively by Agents.

DISABLED SOLDIERS and others will find this the most pleasant and profitable agency they can undertake. We give exclusive territory, and will give particulars of agency on application.

We print this plate on a 19 by 24 sheet, suitable for framing, and will send a specimen copy by mail, free, on receipt of the price, $2 50, which is about one-half the price usually charged for engravings of this character. For particulars, address

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C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE, Of all kinds, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend personally to sales of

REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS At the Ex

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1864.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

General Sheridan Gives the Citizens of Winchester an Audience—Something Historical

MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, Tuesday, December 2, 1864.—General Sheridan, on one or two occasions, recently, has given "audience" to the citizens of Winchester and vicinity, to hear whatever complaints they might have to make relative to matters in any way pertaining to the military occupation of the place. While the General is a hard fighter, he at the same time has that attendant quality which distinguishes all brave men—generous and humane impulses.

These audiences have delighted the hearts of hundreds, though, perhaps, a few only of the applicants obtained what they desired. Still, when the heart is burthened it is some relief to be able to pour out one's feelings in presence of the highest in authority, who has the power, if he deems it expedient, to afford relief. A majority of the visitors, I believe, were friends or relatives of those recently arrested for disloyal conduct and sent to Washington or elsewhere.

It is not at all improbable that many mistakes were made; that some citizens were sent away who had a right, strictly speaking, to remain, and that others were overlooked, or permitted to remain, who should have (had they received their desert) been sent away. In the hurry of the moment, and particularly in war times, such mistakes are always liable to be made. But of one thing I feel assured, a majority of these oversights were on the side of mercy.

Aside from the immediate satisfaction afforded the citizens of meeting the commanding-general face to face, these interviews have gone a great ways towards mollifying the bitter, rampant, relentless secessionists, who saw in the necessary destruction of property in this valley, an opportunity to exasperate the bold and make bold the timid or lukewarm in the cause of Secession.

A personal interview has removed much of the natural prejudice existing, for they find the General not only a human being, but one large y gifted with the noble qualities. I know of persons, indeed, that could not bear to hear the name of the commander of this department mentioned before an interview, who have suddenly become reticent, and would pass very well for non-combatants now. In a word, General Sheridan has been exercising a little "wise statesmanship," put upon no dubious basis.

This once beautiful valley, now desolated by the ruthless hand of war," was the scene of many interesting events in our early colonial history. The first settlements west of the Blue Ridge were commenced about 1730, by sixty Germans who most y came from the land of William Penn; but a few wandered to the then far western wilderness, from the more ancient settlement called Germanna, in Spotsylvania county.

The settlers were a hardy, industrious race, and their Teutonic origin has given a character to the people of the whole valley to this day, entirely different from that of any other portion of the State. Indeed, as a class, they more nearly resemble the people of some portions of Pennsylvania in habits and customs; and there is an absence of that intensely Southern feeling found among the degenerate sons of the old English cavaliers, so creditable to the Southron's heart at the expense of his head. Hence we find that the secession heresy has not taken such deep root here as elsewhere. In this connection I may state that there are more intense secessionists to be found among the slave-catchers in the borders of the free States than here.

Of all the towns in this valley, I believe Winchester claims the most historic honors. Here are to be seen to-day the early footprints of George Washington and others, who either took a distinguished part in colonial or revolutionary times, or both.

Portions (the bastions) of old Fort Loudon, laid out by Colonel George Washington, and constructed by his regiment, are still to be seen in the northerly edge of the town. This fort was constructed in 1756, to protect the inhabitants against the French and their Indian allies, particularly the Shawnees. The well dug by Washington's regiment is in daily use now by Union soldiers. It is cut through solid rock to the depth of 103 feet, and has in it to-day about sixty feet of water.

Winchester was the extreme frontier depot for the troops operating against the French and Indians on the Allegheny and Ohio; here Washington's regiment returned to recruit after the action of Great Meadow, July 4, 1754, and here again the troops were gathered after Braddock's defeat. Immediately after the reduction of Fort Duquesne, Washington was elected to represent this county (Frederick) in the House of Delegates.

In the graveyards of the town are to be found, among others of more or less revolutionary renown, the remains of that "thunderbolt of war," Major-General Daniel Morgan, General Daniel Roberdeau, and Major Peter Helphistine. The house in which Morgan died is still standing. Lord Fairfax was also buried in this place. The stone over Morgan's grave has been much disfigured by curiosity hunters.—*N. Y. Times.*

UNDER THE LAKE.

Progress of the Great Fresh Water Tunnel—A Visit to Regions Subterranean—Eleven Hundred Feet Under the Lake.

The great lake tunnel of Chicago takes rank with the most marvellous enterprises of this marvelous age. The city of Venice—"beautiful Venice"—built upon seven small islands, has been not inappropriately christened the "child of the sea," and often have writers figuratively asserted that it "arose from the sea." Chicago arose from a dense swamp, and many there are who can discover a striking similarity in more than one respect between the parent and its offspring. Thus, notwithstanding the fact that the authorities have raised the grade several feet throughout nearly the entire city, we have our moist seasons and wet spells. There is no lack of water, such as it is; but for drinking purposes, it has well been said that the few wells which have been dug might as well have never been dug at all. Water was found, to be sure, in great abundance; but its quality was very unlike its quantity.

The city authorities, resolutely grappling with the difficulties, set to work to obtain a supply of water from Lake Michigan, that foreshortens the city on the east in such a manner as to give rise to the suspicion that at some time one-half of it had dropped off into the lake and disappeared. A huge iron pipe was run out into the lake to a distance of about half a mile, and mammoth steam-pumps brought in the water and distributed it through underground pipes all over the city. But this brought anything but satisfactory relief, for it was found that the water was so shallow at the mouth of the lake pipe that the slightest storm puddled it so as to render it unfit for use. Nor was that all. Shoals of little fish, usually called minnows, infested the shallow water at the mouth of the pipe, and not unfrequently managed it so as to pop out into our glasses, pitchers, and tea-kettles, sometimes "alive and kicking," but oftener in a state of putrefaction—and that is how and why the great lake tunnel was determined upon.

So many times have we described this tunnel that we will now skip over it with the briefest possible description. A shore shaft sunk to the depth of seventy-five feet is the starting point. At the bottom of this commences the tunnel, a circular bore, under the lake, of nearly seven feet in diameter, bricked with solid and perfect masonry, leaving a clear diameter of five feet. This tunnel is to extend two miles from the shore, under the lake, beyond the regions of puddled water and mischievous minnows, and will cost over a quarter of a million dollars. The contractors are Messrs. Dull & Gowan, of Pittsburg, at whose invitation a number of gentlemen connected with the press and the city government yesterday afternoon visited, explored, and inspected the work.

Descending the shaft on a platform that is raised and lowered by steam, the party reached the mouth of the tunnel, where the perfection of brick masonry at once excited the most unqualified admiration. A wooden track has been constructed along the base of the tunnel, upon which the cars run, carrying in brick and mortar and bringing out dirt. Planks laid between the rails afford a good foothold, and as these are raised about six inches from the base of the tunnel it will be seen that a space of but four feet and a half remains to the use of pedestrians, who are consequently obliged to continue their pursuit of knowledge under difficulties that would break a long back, and give a weak limb rheumatic cramps. It is not at all surprising that several of the visitors in confidently backed out upon reaching the bottom of the shaft, though there were some who would not under any circumstances have missed the opportunity of going through to the end. Eleven hundred and twenty feet brought us to the workmen, who, with pickaxe and shovel, were assailing the hard blue clay that offers so stern a resistance that the workmen can penetrate it only at the rate of ten feet per day. This is slow progress, but early next spring another shaft will be sunk in the lake at the extreme end of the tunnel, and the work will be prosecuted with increased vigor. Slow as is the progress, the job will eventually be completed should no mishap occur, such as running against a deep hole in the lake, or by a slight deviation from a direct line, tapping the bottom of the lake.

While we were conversing with the workmen, a jet of gas was discovered, which, upon being ignited, burned with a steady, bluish-yellow flame for some time, brilliantly lighting up the vault and almost eclipsing the sickly light of the little oil lamps.

Save the realization of the fact that the enterprise is a great one, and the contemplation of bare possibilities of mishaps that are suggested to the mind, there is nothing about the tunnel that can furnish material for either rosy-tinted romance or philosophical research. No buried cities have been run against, nor bones of mastodon been exhumed. Not even a trace of vegetable life or vegetable decay have the workmen yet brought forth. And as to geology, no more barren field could well be imagined.

A heavy bed of blue clay, streaked here and there with gravel and sand, with an occasional boulder, whose surface indicates glacier action, and a stray vein or two of oil stone, are all that have as yet been discovered. Curiosity hunters may yet be gratified with petrified Indian warriors, treasure-laden wrecks, or the ruins of heathen temples. If none of these fancies are realized, may we not hope that the more tangible matter-of-fact enterprise, which certainly could not have been entrusted to abler hands than those of Messrs. Dull & Gowan, will in due time be accomplished, and our citizens be blessed with pure water from the depths of Lake Michigan, as cool, sparkling, and grateful as that which flowed from the rock that Moses smote?—*Chicago Journal.*

VOLCANIC OIL

AND

COAL COMPANY

OF WEST VIRGINIA.

PRINTED CIRCULARS,

With the Prospectus and Geological Report of the property of this Company, are now ready at our office.

This Company owns over 2000 acres of what is known as the best OIL TERRITORY upon the GREAT UPHEAVAL IN WEST VIRGINIA, and offers large inducements to parties to subscribe for the limited number of Shares offered at $4 per share for full paid stock, the par being $10 per share.

This price per share is not above the marketable value of the lands, and it is offered for the sole purpose of increasing the facilities for development, and will, beyond a reasonable doubt, prove a profitable investment.

COOPER & GRAFF,

No. 11 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

PHILADELPHIA, November 29, 1864. 11 29

THE BUCHANAN ROYALTY OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$400,000
40,000 SHARES.....PAR VALUE $10.00

PRESIDENT—JOHN ALEXANDER.
TREASURER—JOHN W. TORREY.
SECRETARY—WM. S. LANE.

DIRECTORS.

A. G. CATTELL, President Corn Exchange National Bank, Philadelphia.
EDWARD G. JAMES, of the house of Thomas Richardson & Co., Philadelphia.
JOHN ALEXANDER, No. 1235 Arch street, Philada.
DAVID VANDERVEER, No. 608 N. Thirteenth street, Philadelphia.
J. H. LYDAY, Pittsburg.
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WM. S. LANE, Philadelphia.

Office No. 148 S. FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

The property of this Company consists of Oil Land, Leases, and Ground Rent Reserves or Royalties of all the oil produced on the "A. Buchanan Farm," on Oil Creek. And also all the oil and underground deposits in two hundred acres of land on East Hickory creek, Venango county, Pennsylvania.

There are about one hundred and fifty surveyed oil lots on the "A. Buchanan Farm," over sixty of which are leased to first-class operators. Seventeen wells are now producing oil: several are now being tested with good prospects, and twenty or thirty being bored at various stages of progress.

As a solid promising investment a limited number of full paid shares, of $10 per share, may be obtained at $7 each, upon application to any of the officers, or at the office of the Company.

The prospectus, containing a full description of the Company's property, can be obtained at the office, 11-26-1m

COAL OIL,

AND OTHER INCORPORATED COMPANIES,

can be supplied at lowest cash prices with
CERTIFICATES OF STOCK,
TRANSFER BOOKS,
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Organized Under the Laws of New York.

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VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
TREASURER,
A. V. STOUT, President Shoe and Leather Bank, New York.
SECRETARY,
EDMUND C. STEDMAN.
COUNSEL,
WILLIAM H. ANTHON, New York.
ADAM C. ELLIS, New York.
BANKERS,
SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, New York.
CLARKSON & CO., Philadelphia.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,
No. 52 WILLIAM Street, New York.
No. 121 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$2,000 SHARES
AT THE NOMINAL PAR OF $5 EACH—SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.

Stock subject to no further assessment.

200,000 shares to be sold in payment for the lands, leaseholds, and producing interests of the Company. The remaining
50,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

The New York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company has been organized with the greatest care by experienced capitalists of the two cities, whose names are united in its own. It will be managed
EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE INTERESTS OF ITS STOCKHOLDERS.

No pains have been spared to place it on a genuine and substantial footing. Most valuable and extensive tracts of Oil and Coal land have been secured IN FEE, and leasehold PRODUCING INTERESTS in the heart of the Venango County (Pa.) Oil region. Attention is invited to the following schedule of the Company's property, including FEE SIMPLE TERRITORY, LEASEHOLDS, PRODUCING WELLS, and wells in various stages of completion:—

No. 1. 30 acres of bottom land, in fee, on the Allegheny river, having a water frontage of nearly one mile. New 10-horse power engine and fixtures. Two wells sunk to the depth of 300 feet, and already filled with oil. Room for 40 more wells.

No. 2. 320 acres of rich oil land in fee, lying nearly opposite the above, having a mile of water-frontage on Prather and Bennet runs. Well supplied with timber.

No. 3. Lease interest on the famous "Widow McClintock Farm," Oil creek. One well down and testing; another just ready to tube; a third just started. Two first-class engines. Tubing, tools, fixtures, teams, wagons, &c.

No. 4. Same interest in lease on the well-known "Hamilton McClintock Farm," Oil creek. One well now being tested; already yielding twelve barrels daily, and rapidly increasing. Others going down. Two new engines, with fixtures complete.

No. 5. One-twelfth of two leases on the Clapp Farm, near the great Williams and Stanton one hundred barrel wells. On this property is "Sherman Well, No. 2," now down five hundred feet, engine, &c. &c. Room for more wells.

No. 6. One-sixteenth of the fee in fifty-seven acres of Coal Land, adjoining the Cranberry Coal Company's beds. This property is of the utmost value to our operations, supplying us with coal at all seasons, and when the works of other companies are found to be idle for want of fuel.

From these estates, the Trustees are assured of their ability to declare LARGE AND REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDENDS, and of the speedy appreciation of the shares to a MARKET VALUE FAR ABOVE THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

The INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE sent from New York and Philadelphia, whose favorable report is printed with the prospectus, speak in unlimited terms of the Company's property and prospects.

Books for ORIGINAL SUBSCRIPTION will be opened on WEDNESDAY, December 7,
at the offices of the Company, and at the New York, Philadelphia, and Boston banking houses named below.

Prospectuses, maps, and detailed information at either subscription office.

The public are assured that whether for investment or speculation, no better security than these shares can be obtained.

SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS:

BROADWAY BANK, corner of Park place, New York.
POLHAMUS & JACKSON, No. 41 Exchange place, New York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 Wall street, New York.
CLARKSON & CO., No. 121 S. Third street, Philadelphia.
J. G. MARTIN, Banker and Broker, Boston. 12-2-5t

WASHINGTON AND WALNUT BEND OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$500,000.
100,000 SHARES.....$5 Each.
Subscription Price.....$2.
10,000 Shares Reserved as Working Capital.

Office, No 314 MARKET St, Philadelphia.

No. 1. A well on Oil Creek, now pumping 10 barrels per day, and increasing.

No. 2. A well on Oil Creek, now over 300 feet deep, with large show of oil. Near this is the Corn Planter Well, which is now pumping 300 barrels of oil per day.

No. 3. A well on Oil Creek, 520 feet deep, now ready for tubing, with splendid show of oil; every prospect of producing largely.

No. 4. One fifth interest in a tract of five hundred acres on the Allegheny river; six wells, now pumping fifty barrels of oil per day; three more wells now going down; with near a mile of river front, all good boring territory.

No. 5. A half acre at Tideoute, near the Economite Wells, which are now pumping sixty barrels per day.

No. 6. Eight and a half acres in Walnut Bend, on the Allegheny river; immediately surrounding this property are the producing wells. This tract will be developed rapidly.

Subscriptions are now being received, and a large portion of the stock already taken. The prospectus and all information can be obtained at the Office of the Company, now at No. 314 MARKET Street. 11-26-1m

COUNTING-HOUSE AND SCHOOL DESKS made to order, by
No. 232 CARTER Street,
11-22 GEORGE FLOWMAN.

COMMONWEALTH OIL COMPANY

OF

LAWRENCE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $200,000.

PAR VALUE, $2.50.

WORKING CAPITAL RESERVED FOR DEVELOPMENT, $15,000

PRESIDENT,
E. WEAVER,
TREASURER,
SAMUEL R. HILT.
SECRETARY,
DAVID B. HILT.

DIRECTORS,

E. Weaver, | James Wolf.
John McDowell, Jr., | Byron Danby.
Samuel R. Hilt. | Isaac Hasse.
William Mercer.

Subscriptions for a limited number of shares will now be received at the office of the Company.

No. 515 CHESNUT STREET.

The lands of this Company are located on Slippery Rock Creek, in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania. One well is rock 1st feet, and it has already been obtained in quantities which are highly encouraging to the corporators that a few wells more will insure a handsome and sufficient return for the investment. Samples of oil may be seen at the office of the Company. 12-2-6t

THE CLARK OIL AND MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL, ... $500,000.

100,000 SHARES.

PAR VALUE, FIVE DOLLARS.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2.

No further assessment to be made, as $50,000 Shares have been reserved for a Working Capital.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT,
JAMES H. WEBB.
VICE PRESIDENT,
JAMES D. SCOTT, Philadelphia.
TREASURER,
JOHN H. GOULD, Philadelphia.
SECRETARY,
CHARLES J. DALMAS
DIRECTORS,

JOSEPH S. CLARK, | JOHN H. GOULD,
WM. JENKS PELL, | DANIEL HENSIL,
ALFRED WILLITS, | JAMES H. WEBB,
JAMES D. SCOTT, | TUNIS P. CONWAY,
ISAAC D. GUYER.

The Certificates are now being issued. 12-2-3t

OFFICE, No. 321 CHESNUT STREET.

NATIONAL OIL REFINING COMPANY,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital $200,000. 20,000 Shares. $10 Par.

PRESIDENT,
WATSON MALONE.
MANAGERS.

WATSON MALONE, | HUGH STEVENSON,
MICHAEL C. BOYER, | THOS. J. LANCASTER,
F. BLACKBURNE, Jr., | JAMES G. FARELRA,
ALEXANDER T. BEAM.

TREASURER,
THOMAS J. LANCASTER.
SECRETARY,
HENRY C. STEVENSON.

This Company is founded upon a substantial and legitimate business basis, and offers greater inducements and more reliable security for investment than any other now before the public. Subscriptions are now being received, and a large portion of the stock is already taken. Diagrams of the property may be examined, and all information collated at the office of the Company, No. 123 S. SECOND Street.

JAS. H. STEVENSON,
11-22-1uthalm GENERAL AGENT.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE HOOVER & MARSHALL OIL COMPANY.
Office, No. 208 S. FOURTH Street, below Walnut, back room, first floor.

CAPITAL, $500,000; SHARES, 50,000; PAR VALUE, $10.

The property of this Company is situated on the Allegheny river, and embraced within a distance of about two and-a-half miles from the town of Franklin, Venango county, Pennsylvania, and upon the same side of said river.

It consists of the entire working interest (which is one-half of the Oil produced) in a Lease and Oil Well erected on the well known "Hoover Farm," celebrated as among the first and most productive Oil Territories, and known as the "HOOVER & MARSHALL WELL."

The lease is for Ten Rods square, with a frontage of a like number of rods upon the River, giving room for two more wells, and has an unexpired term of twenty-seven years. There is also a first-class two horse Engine, Tubing, Tanks, and everything necessary to carry on successful operations.

The Well (which is a flowing and pumping one) has been in operation for three years, and, carefully handled, has produced regularly from 100 to 112 bbls. per week (including stoppages), at times *Flowing Eighteen Barrels* per day, yielding for the working interest of the Company about $30,000 annually. The Oil is superior, its lubricating qualities commanding for it $3 to $5 per barrel more than the Oil from Oil Creek. This well, rightly handled and actively worked by the celebrated Patent Air Pump, leaves but little doubt of its being restored to its original production—from 40 to 50 barrels per day.

The other property of the Company consists in a valuable river tract of fifty acres in fee simple, adjoining the extreme borough line of Franklin, with a large boring surface facing the river, and also upon the creeks that run through the tract, thereby increasing boring surface, and enhancing greatly its value as oil territory. In addition to this, it has from its contiguity to the county town of one of the most flourishing and rapidly growing towns of the State, a large surface value.

In the product of the wells of this region there has ever been a remarkable uniformity, which, with the late valuable discovery of a 70-barrel well on the island opposite the "Hoover Farm," and the discovery of large and valuable producing wells all around the Company's property (see extract below), stamps the region as one of the most valuable oil territories. The Franklin *Citizen*, in noticing the new wells recently struck, says:—

"One by Dah & Morrow, on October 12, on the Cochrane Farm, two miles below Franklin, which yielded 240 barrels at the first forty-eight hours' pumping, is considered good for 100 barrels. John Lee has also obtained a flowing well, on the Martin Farm, just above the Hoover, and nearly opposite the Cochrane, which flows over fifty barrels per day. Also, Mr. Hubbs, who owns a lease on the Smith Farm, who has been pumping four barrels per day at 408 feet deep, sunk his well 124 feet, and struck a well giving forty barrels per day. All these strikes have been within ten days, and the prospect of a number more in a short time."

Fifteen thousand shares have been set aside by the Company for the purpose of boring three more wells.

This region, with its oil wells so celebrated for their steadiness and durability, the great numbers of large flowing and pumping wells recently discovered, the superior quality of the oil as a lubricator, and the high prices always so readily obtained, with extraordinary shipping facilities, from the wells being located on the margin of the river, and only two-and-a-half miles from the railroad, unite to offer parties wishing to invest in oil territory safely, inducements of the highest character.

Books for subscription are now open at the office of the Company, No. 208 S. FOURTH Street, below Walnut.

Only a limited number of shares will be sold at $2 50 per share.

N. B.—Royalties having risen to one-half the oil, the Company expect to realize largely from leasing a portion of their tract held in fee simple.

11-30-6t T. S. PHILIPS, Treasurer.

THE CLARION RIVER OIL COMPANIES.

OFFICE, No. 341 WALNUT STREET,

(SECOND FLOOR).

WILLIAM P. SCHELL,
PRESIDENT.
J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
11-17-tf* Secretary and Treasurer.

THE WEST VIRGINIA AND OHIO OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL. . . . . $500,000.

100,000 SHARES OF $5 EACH.

Working Capital, $25,000.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 50 PER SHARE.

The property of the Company consists of:—

First. A tract of one hundred acres in fee simple, situated in Pleasant county, West Virginia, upon Rawson's Run, near the celebrated "Tack" wells. Upon this tract there is a new engine just arrived, with which it is intended to prosecute the development of the property with vigor. It is within one mile of Horse Neck, which is conceded to be in the heart of the oil territory, new wells being struck nearly every week. It is situated upon the great upheaval, now proven to be the best indication of oil territory in that region. Horse Neck, Burning Spring, and the oil territory to Ohio, are all upon the upheaval. It is a well-proven fact that it is necessary to strike a "nozzle" in the rock in order to obtain a paying well, although in passing through the rock a show of oil may be obtained. It is the fact which makes a valuable upheaval of importance, as it causes many fissures or breaks in the strata.

Second. Leases of 1530 acres, on Fifteen Mile Run Washington county, Ohio, as follows:—

Britton—80 acres, 15 years: Royalty, one-fifth the oil.
Moore—80 acres, 15 years: Royalty, one-eighth the oil.
Moore—80 acres, 15 years: Royalty, one-fifth the oil.
Critchlow—40 acres, 15 years: Royalty, one-seventh the oil.
Sing—120 acres, 15 years: Royalty, one-fifth the oil.
Lyons—82 acres, 15 years: Royalty, one-fifth the oil.
Kirk—160 acres, 15 years: Royalty, one-fifth the oil.
Gates—160 acres, 15 years: Royalty, one-fifth the oil.
Casey—80 acres, 15 years: Royalty, one-fifth the oil.
Bishop—160 acres, 15 years: Royalty, one-fifth the oil.
Caldwell—121 acres, 15 years: Royalty, one-fifth the oil.
Thompson—110 acres, 15 years: Royalty, one-fifth the oil.
Snider—80 acres, 15 years: Royalty, one sixth the oil.
Welrich—60 acres, 15 years: Royalty, one fifth the oil.

On the Britton, Moore, Snider, Welrich, and Thompson, there are engines with wells down respectively 500 feet, 250 feet, and 200 feet.

On the Caldwell there is a well down 200 feet, with engine on the ground.

On the Snyder lease there is a Burning Spring.

Subscription Books are open at the office of

E. L. MOSS,
12-2-3t No. 220 DOCK STREET.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY,
OF
PHILADELPHIA.

Capital Stock, . . $1,000,000.

DIVIDED INTO 200,000 SHARES AT $5 PER SHARE.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 50 PER SHARE.

It is proposed to form this Company from the following interests:—

I. The fee simple of 1300 acres, known as the "Cotter Farm," on Big Broken-Straw creek, and on the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, one and a half miles west of Garland, Pittsfield township, Warren county, Pennsylvania. This land is situated in one of the best localities in the neighborhood. It takes in the whole of the valley for over a mile in extent, giving a frontage on the Broken-Straw creek of over two miles. It also extends northward over the bluff, and takes in a considerable portion of the Slue Eye Run, a tributary of the Broken-Straw. Broken-Straw creek, taking its rise from the east side of the bluff, which gives rise to the celebrated Oil creek, on the west side, it is navigable from the Cotter Farm to the Allegheny river, a distance of ten miles, and thus affords facilities for transportation by boats to Pittsburg. As mentioned before, the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad runs directly through the property on the bank of the creek, and thus it is brought in direct communication with the great oil markets, New York and Philadelphia. The bluffs rise from 400 to 600 feet, in some places very abruptly. There is a dam built across the creek about midway on the property, giving immense water-power to one of the finest and best constructed saw mills in the country. This mill at present saws 6,000 feet of lumber per day with one single upright saw.

A gang of saws could be added at a small cost, and the mill made capable of producing a revenue to the Company at once equal to an ordinary producing well. The bluffs around with pine, hemlock, &c., in such quantity as to keep the mill running for several years. In addition to the mill there is a very substantial and large frame house, several smaller ones, barns, stables, blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, &c. &c.; in short, everything that an experience of a twenty years' residence taught the late owner to be necessary. The bottom land on the flat is good farming land, is cleared for the purpose, and is from 150 to 200 acres in extent.

The farm abounds with choice spots for drilling, and with facilities for the purpose, such as for other lands possess. The ravines which intersect and form breaks between and through the hills, and which are favorite localities for wells, have fine streams, which will give sufficient water power to enable it immediately to commence drilling several wells, thus saving the expense and delay in obtaining engines. A derrick can be built near the saw mill and gearing attached, thus making the mill to answer a double purpose. The "shows" of oil are equal, and in many places superior and more numerous, to those observed in what has proved to be the best localities on Oil creek.

About two miles from the farm, over the bluffs, the Hosmer Oil Company, of Philadelphia, are drilling two wells on the Hosmer run, which empties into the Broken Straw at Garland. These wells are giving the most gratifying evidence of the existence of oil in great quantities, and have established its presence in that region beyond a doubt. The Cotter Farm is situated nearly due north of the now celebrated Tidcout, on the Allegheny river.

II. The fee simple of 1167 acres on the North Salmon Creek, Tionesta township, Forrest county, Pa., just over the border of Venango county. This land, as in the case of the Cotter Farm, takes in the valley as well as the hills on both sides, and is traversed by numerous ravines and little streams running into the Salmon Creek. The evidences of oil cannot be exceeded—in fact, are so marked, and the formation of the land is so favorable to the existence of oil, that every oil man visiting the region says—"Salmon Creek is bound to equal the world renowned Oil Creek," and the speculating public have shown their faith in it by leasing or buying every acre of land from this company's territory to the mouth of the Creek—about five miles—as well as up and down the Tionesta river for several miles.

This property is situate about ten miles east of the Allegheny river. It abounds with the best description of timber—pine, cherry, hemlock, etc., which can be made to yield a handsome revenue to the Company. The development of the country is rapidly progressing. A well is being sunk half a mile from the property, two others two miles from it, and the Tionesta river is lined with them on each side for miles—one at the mouth of Salmon creek, now yielding oil, and all of them giving such indications while drilling that have heretofore only accompanied the sinking of the best wells on Oil creek. In addition to this, the counties surrounding Forrest county—north, south, east, and west, are all yielding oil, and give great strength to the supposition that Forrest county is in the centre of an immense basin of oil, underlying that whole region of country.

A limited number of shares will be sold at the above mentioned subscription price, $2 50 per share, which will be full paid, and $50,000 applied immediately to the development of the property.

From the above prospectus it will be seen that the "Cotter Farm Oil Company" offers unusual inducements to those wishing to invest in oil stocks. The extent of the property owned by them, over four square miles, the well-known productiveness of the surrounding region, and the facilities possessed by them for the immediate development of their territory at not more than two-thirds the usual cost, warrant the Directors in asserting that the "Cotter Farm Oil Company" will soon place itself among the first dividend paying Oil Stock Companies in the country.

Subscription books will be opened and subscriptions to the capital stock received at the office of

PHILIP H. BRICE & CO.,
No. 307 WALNUT STREET.

WILLIAM D. SMITH, Treasurer.
E. J. HARRISON, Secretary. 12-2-6t

COTTER FARM

OIL COMPANY,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000,

DIVIDED INTO 200,000 SHARES, AT $5 PER SHARE.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,

$2 50 PER SHARE.

Subscription Books are opened, and Subscriptions to the Capital Stock received at the office of

PHILIP H. BRICE & CO.,

No. 307 WALNUT STREET.

The Office of the Company, Nos. 23 and 24 WASHINGTON BUILDINGS, S. THIRD Street, will be opened on WEDNESDAY, December 7, 1864. 11-1-7t

W. D. SMITH, Treasurer,
E. J. HARRISON, Secretary.

SHEKINAH PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL, ... $1,500,000.

300,000 SHARES.

Working Capital, $30,000.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 50 PER SHARE,
FULL STOCK.

OFFICE, No 432 WALNUT STREET,

SECOND STORY, BACK ROOM.

The property of the Company consists of the following valuable leases on Oil Creek and Cherry Run, and which are only partially developed, the production being nearly sixty barrels per day, equal to over one per cent. per month on the capital stock, and is increasing. Also, a tract of 137 acres in fee simple on Cherry Run, on the most valuable portion of it, sufficient of itself for a company with twice the capital stock. This property was selected for private investment and not for speculation, and offers inducements seldom met with in the many companies now organizing.

NO. 1.—MILLER FARM.

This is 1 12 free on a lease of 11 acres, on which there is one well flowing over 30 barrels per day. Also, 2 12 of the oil in said well, making in all 3 12 of ¼ of the oil free of expense.

No. 2.—STEVENSON FARM.

An undivided half part of the "Barber Farm," containing 40 acres, situated on Oil Creek, adjoining Foster, and about one mile above the Noble Well. This property lies in the vicinity of some of the best oil territory on the creek, and if developed will prove immensely valuable. The other undivided half is owned by a company who are preparing to work the land vigorously and the product of the oil this interest shares.

No. 3.—BENNEHOOF FARM.

This is a lease of 38¼ acres, on which is erected a Refinery in full operation, and four wells are being put down. One is complete and ready for testing, another nearly down, and the remainder progressing. It is a remarkable fact that no well has been sunk on this flat that has failed to produce oil, and within the next sixty days doubtless this interest will pay well.

N. B.—Since the above information has been received that one well is down ready to tube with a very fine show, and another nearly ready to tube. From them it is not unreasonable to expect at least fifty barrels per day to the interest.

No. 4.—BUCHANAN FARM.

This is a lease of 2½ acres, situate at the mouth of Cherry Run, on which there is one pumping and one flowing well, producing to the interest forty barrels per day and increasing. There is room for at least three more wells.

No. 5.

A Farm of 137 acres, in fee simple, on Cherry Run, near Flower, three-fourths of which is boring territory, being nearly all flat bottom land. On this tract it is the intention of the Company to commence work at once, intending to sink several wells, and offer inducements to responsible parties to lease a portion of it. It is confidently expected, by a judicious and vigorous prosecution of the several interests, this Company will be able to pay from one to two per cent per month from the commencement, on the entire capital stock. It is confidently expected the Company will declare a dividend early in January for this month, from the present production.

Only a limited number of shares are for sale at the Subscription Price.

Books are open for a limited number, in Boston, Baltimore, and several other places.

ONE SUBSCRIPTION ALONE OF OVER TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS HAVING BEEN MADE TO THE SHEKINAH. The sale of the shares to be divided among the different cities is necessarily limited. 12-2-3t

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS

OF THE
PITTSBURG AND BOSTON PETROLEUM COMPANY
will close on WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst.

H. S. LEECH, Treasurer,
No. 16 FARQUHAR BUILDINGS.
PHILADELPHIA, December 1, 1864. 12-2-5t

PITTSBURG AND BOSTON

PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Capital, $400,000—Par, $5 Per Share.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 50 PER SHARE

FOR FULL-PAID STOCK AND NO FURTHER ASSESSMENTS.

The property of this Company consists of the following valuable

FEE SIMPLE

Territory, extensive leaseholds, PRODUCING WELLS, Wells going down and nearly finished:—

No. 1. About 50 (fifty) Acres on Cherry Tree Run in FEE SIMPLE, borrable land sufficient to sink FIFTY WELLS. This Territory is opposite the Dalzell Petroleum Company (Hayes Farm) on Oil Creek, bounded in part by the celebrated Story Farm, &c. &c.

No. 2. Lease perpetual (99 years) on Wash. McClintock Oil Creek—3½ acres, all flat, very valuable, flowing and pumping wells all around.

No. 3. "Wild Cat" Flowing Well, about 30 barrels per day, on Wash. McClintock Farm. The Company owns the WHOLE working interest in this well, engine, tanks, &c. &c.

No. 4. "California Well, No. 1," on Oil Creek, down 900 feet, all ready to rethe. This well has flowed 150 barrels per day.

No. 5. "California Well, No. 2," on Oil Creek, down nearly 500 feet.

No. 6. Lease perpetual (99 years) on 2½ acres Oil Creek, all flat, containing the above wells, with fifteen-horse engine, tanks, derricks, engine houses, &c.

No. 7. Lease perpetual (99 years) on 2¼ acres Oil Creek, all flat, and is one well down 400 feet, one quarter interest (working) in this well and lease.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

Books for ORIGINAL subscription are now open at our office for a few days only; when closed, the stock to be placed on the regular Boston and Philadelphia Stock Boards as a bona fide dividend-paying Oil Company, when it is expected the shares will largely advance. All further information, with prospectuses, can be obtained of the undersigned. The small capital of this Company, with the actual large interests, must make it a favorite as a secure investment.

H. S. LEECH,
No. 16 Farquhar Buildings, WALNUT below THIRD,
Philadelphia Agency.
LEONARD & MANLEY,
No. 58 BEAVER Street, New York Agency.
SPENCER, VILA & CO., Bankers,
11-18 Boston Agency.

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock. If possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1864.

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The "state of the country" is a phrase as trite and stupid as any phrase can be. And yet, like many sentences which embody a multiplicity of truths, it is exceedingly suggestive. It is not the condition of the country in its immediate war aspects to which we refer. It is the social state of the community as influenced by the war. We are maintaining a great Government; we are supporting an immense conflict. We have given treasures in money and men such as no country has ever yet given, and yet our streets are as crowded, and prosperity is as seemingly secure, our amusements are as well patronized, new business enterprises are as much embarked in, as though peace shed its genial atmosphere over all things.

In the midst of a struggle in which countless treasures have been sunk, the quiet influences which are supposed to be coeval with peace are being engendered. In fact, we are a prosperous nation. It is good to look upon the bright side as well as the dark. The conviction is exultant that we have that within us which no requirements can ever drain, and which no other nation has ever equalled.

Americans, generally, have been charged with being a boastful people. Perhaps they are. But they have something to boast of. They have a singularly honorable and glorious past which has not yet grown old; they have resources whose wondrous variety is continually evincing itself; and they cherish institutions which have withstood invulnerably the shocks of malice and hate. We lament the time—the golden age—when we were prosperous and happy; but it is to be remembered, amid all the desolation of warfare, our home prosperity has been singularly brilliant, and individual afflictions are justly lost sight of in the multiplied causes for national rejoicing.

GENERAL WEBB'S COMMUNICATION TO BRAZIL.

The New York *World* of yesterday published General Webb's communication to the Brazilian Government, on the subject of the seizure of the *Florida*. In commenting upon the document, the *World* censures General Webb for his imprudence in anticipating the action of his Government; for his undiplomatic proceeding in vehemently protesting against the conduct of foreign Powers in according the Rebels belligerent rights; and for his inveighing especially against the conduct of Great Britain. To this criticism General Webb has undoubtedly laid himself open by the tenor of his communication. It remains, however, to be seen whether he has misconstrued the sentiments of his Government, for if so, whether they can disclaim the official proceeding of their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

General Webb was indiscreet in denouncing the course of foreign Powers, but according to the opinion which we have already expressed on the *Florida* question, his view of the seizure is that which the United States are bound in honor to admit. Whilst strenuously maintaining that the *Florida* and similar vessels are licensed pirates, he admits that the immunity which they enjoyed in other waters must inhere in them equally in the waters of Brazil. He says:—"The undersigned believes himself to be authorized to assure your Excellency, that all the reparation which honor and justice exact will be very freely offered, and much more freely and promptly than if the act had been committed by an American cruiser in the waters of the most powerful nation of the world. But, while making this reparation, the Government of the United States will offer, without doubt, the *amende honorable* under protest. She will say to Brazil that she denies, *in toto*, to any nation or nations, as soon as rebellion breaks out in the dominions of any friendly power, and without any examination or investigation whatever, and without knowing or pretending to know the merits of the contest, the right to declare that the Rebels constitute a belligerent power, and by means of a proclamation open to them all the ports of the world on terms equal to those conceded to the nation against which they rebel." This is the gist of General Webb's communication to the Brazilian Government. Injudicious and undiplomatic it certainly is, but the truth of his allegations cannot be controverted.

The subject of this imbroglio has been discussed from an entirely wrong stand-point. The chief arguments which have been adduced for our course to Brazil, are those derived from alleged precedents furnished by the conduct of England. The article, which we believe to have been erroneously attributed to Mr. Sumner, gleans evidence almost from the times of antiquity to prove that England has repeatedly violated International law. Even admitting for a moment, what is not true, that all the examples in that article are pertinent to the question, what are we to infer? Does England, and England alone, promulgate International law? Is England the sole expositor of international law? Is her violation of it sufficient excuse for ours?

We can understand the intention of furnishing precedents against England, if it is intended to insinuate that her silence would be more decent and discreet than adjurations to other nations to respect what she disregards. But if the conclusions drawn from these precedents are not intended for that purpose, they are unavailable for any other. Unless upon the plea of retaliation, the wrong-doing of another nation cannot be our criterion of right. Conscience is the only mirror of self-approbation.

To arraign England does not settle the *Florida* question. If we could cite a thousand instances of her infraction of International law, wherein would we be benefited? The consideration of such precedents should but impel us to be faithful to the principles against whose violations we declaim. To soar above the petty impulse of the hour, to scorn to perpetrate a wrong, should be a great nation's proudest boast. If the United States sanction the course of General Webb, the heart of every citizen should swell with exultation, to feel that the Nation is too grand to be petty even in a single act.

OUR MARKET-HOUSES.

It has been the policy of many of our papers to avoid in their editorial columns any reference to matters of merely local importance. It is our intention to continue to pursue the plan which we have always adopted, and when any question of importance arises, which has interest for our citizens, not as Americans, nor as Pennsylvanians, but exclusively as Philadelphians, to devote both time and space to its consideration. Anything which tends to the beautifying or the improvement of any institution of our municipality should be considered by our people with an unbiased mind, and be decided as judgment dictates.

Nature surpasses Art in beauty, but among the most beautiful productions of the latter may we rank our City of Brotherly Love. The consideration of any subject tending to the improvement of our town regulations cannot but be most important and interesting to the general public.

At the last meeting of our "City Fathers," a bill was introduced abolishing the system of portable market stands on wheels, in the shape of wagons, which now stand backed up against our sidewalks. The formal vote on the subject was postponed until Thursday, when the decision of that body will either remove the nuisance, or legalize one of the most objectionable customs which ever disgraced a community—the plan of filling up our broadest and most picturesque thoroughfares with hideous country wagons. When the rustics arrive from their rural homes, they appear to labor under the delusion that the crowded streets of adensely populated town were created especially for the benefit of their ancient carts; that the sidewalks which cost our people thousands annually to repair were paid for in order that their fish, and beef, and vegetables could assail the nostrils of the passer-by, and in order that a race of lean canines, eager to become cannibals, which lurked beneath their wagons, should be encouraged by the continual flavor of meat to attack the peacefully disposed man or the helpless child, and spread hydrophobia, like an epidemic, amidst our people.

We therefore call upon the City Councils to do their duty, and abolish the nuisance. They need not be alarmed at the excited sarieks of fishmongers, because six of this race are "a host in themselves," at least in strength of voice. The great mass of our intelligent citizens favor such an improvement; the health and beauty of our city demand it; and within a year even the old Locofocos, who are so indignant to-day, will rejoice in being able to purchase their marketing in neat and airy houses erected for the purpose.

It is also demanded as a simple act of justice. The holders of stalls in the house are obliged to pay rent to the city, while those who stand in the street escape this expense. This is unfair to those who believe in the system of advancement in marketing as well as government. The street incommoders are able to undersell those who prefer the commodious conveniences of the new houses. It is therefore necessary, as an act of justice, to pass this bill; and when once adopted, the whole community will acknowledge its propriety.

THE EXECUTION OF MULLER.

The case of Franz Muller, recently executed in England for the murder of a bank clerk named Briggs, in a railroad car, has excited much more than ordinary public interest on both sides of the water. The manner in which the crime was committed was alone fitted to alarm all persons accustomed to traveling on English railways, where they are shut up in small compartments, and deprived of all means of escape or rescue in the event of personal danger. Besides this, the whole affair was invested with singular mystery, from the beginning unto the end; and there are many intelligent minds that even now, notwithstanding the late and laconic confession of Muller on the scaffold, still entertain a serious doubt of his guilt. There is not, in our recollection, a single case of a like character in which so earnest and general an effort was made to reprieve the prisoner, upon the supposition of his innocence, or, rather, a dissatisfaction with the evidence upon which he was convicted. Not only did the German Society in London make the most zealous and persistent efforts to have Muller respited, but some of the high officials of the Prussian Government at Berlin joined in these appeals.

All, however, was in vain. The stern rigor of English justice prevailed. The accused, who was pursued to this country, arrested in New York, and carried back to the very scene of his alleged homicide, was tried, condemned, and hanged. It is not by any means to be taken for granted that he was guilty because he was judicially declared to be so. Verdicts of juries in criminal cases are not infallible—not always necessarily conclusive of the questions of fact they profess to find. There were items of testimony in Muller's case which, it is true, bore very powerfully against the presumption of his innocence. They seemed almost as irresistible as direct and positive proof of criminality. And yet they were but links in a chain of circumstances apparently connecting Muller with the murder. It is, indeed, an old proverb, that circumstantial evidence, when completely made out, is the strongest sort of proof. And yet a false witness on the side of the prosecution, or the want of an honest one on the side of the defense, to clear up some matter seemingly inconsistent with the theory of the innocence of the prisoner, may lead to a wrong verdict, when the chain of testimony against him appears to be perfect in every essential particular.

As respects the present case, the confession of Muller is not to be implicitly relied upon. He protested that he was not guilty even up to the very instant before the drop fell, and though at that awful moment, with his whole soul agitated, he may have uttered the words imputed to him—"Yes, I did it!' the last words he ever articulated—yet it is not impossible that he may have pronounced them either unconsciously, or else in agonized impatience of the importunate chaplain, who seems first to have assumed the guilt of Muller, and then to have persecuted him with appeals to confess the crime, up to the last fatal moment.

The clergyman, too, is reported to have been greatly delighted with his final success in overcoming the fortitude of a wretched youth, whom, it may be, he literally badgered into bearing false witness against himself. The reporter for the London *Times*, in describing the scene, says:—

"So greatly relieved was the reverend gentleman by the confession, that he rushed from the scaffold exclaiming, 'Thank God! Thank God!' and sank down in a chair, completely exhausted by his action. After recovering, he repeated in Knglish, in the presence of the sheriffs and undersheriffs, and the representatives of the newspaper press, of whom there were four, what had just passed between him and the convict, precisely as it has been related above."

As the case stands the weight of probability is certainly against the hypothesis of Muller's innocence. And yet the human mind is so prone not to sympathize with crime, but to lean to the side and cling to the hope of innocence, in every case of alleged crime in which there is a loop to hang a doubt on, that it is not at all surprising that the execution of Muller, under the remarkable circumstances that attended it, will long be recalled with a painful sense of misgiving as to his guilt. There is no likelihood, of course, that if a mistake was made in the verdict, and the wrong man made to suffer for the murder of Mr. Briggs, the fact will ever be discovered, though it has happened repeatedly that men on their death-beds have confessed to the commission of crimes for which guiltless persons have been punished. Should it, however, at any time hereafter be disclosed that Muller did not commit the murder, but was only connected with it by a remarkable concatenation of accidental coincidences which fixes the guilt upon him, while screening the real criminal even from suspicion, the revelation would come too late for his benefit, but not too late to teach courts and juries a most valuable practical lesson. It is true that justice is often defeated by the overweening compassion and doubts of her ministers. Yet it is nevertheless a sound and wholesome rule, that many guilty persons had better escape than that one innocent person should suffer; and though a jury may even convict and a court sentence, it may yet be wise and humane to grant a reprieve where there is a rational doubt of guilt after conviction.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Supreme Court.

Ben Perley Poore, the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, gives the following in relation to the Supreme Court of the United States:—The first Monday in December is not only the appointed day for the opening of the annual session of Congress, but for the commencement of the term of the Supreme Court, which now occupies the old Senate chamber. Of late years not much has been said about this supreme tribunal, which used not only to interpret and to enforce both Federal and State laws, but to annul them.

The acts of Congress and of State Legislatures, the doings of Presidents and of Governors, the charters of banks and of universities, international intercourse, and the law of maritime prizes—in short, every feature of our system of government has in turn been brought before the bar of the Supreme Court, and never have the people of the United States refused to submit to the majesty of the law, which has there exercised such a potent power. The Federal Judiciary has been recognized as the sole exponent of constitutional questions, although in late years its reputation has been sadly tarnished by suspicions of partisan partiality.

Strictly speaking, the Supreme Court has exclusive jurisdiction of all controversies of a civil nature, where a State is a party, except between a State and its citizens, and except also between a State and citizens of other States, or aliens—in which latter case it has original and not exclusive jurisdiction of suits or proceedings against ambassadors, as a court can have, by the law of nations, and appellate jurisdiction from the Circuit and State Courts, in certain cases provided by law.

The Chief Justices.

John Jay, that honest Huguenot, was the first Chief Justice, serving from 1789 until he went as Minister to England in 1795. John Rutledge, of South Carolina, was next appointed, but the Senate refused to confirm his nomination. William Cushing, of Massachusetts, Associate Justice, was appointed and confirmed Chief Justice in 1796, but he declined the promotion, remaining on the bench as Associate until his death in 1811. Then came Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, who presided from 1796 until he went as Minister to France in 1799. John Jay was next reappointed, but declined.

In February, 1801, John Marshall, of Virginia, took his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court as Chief Justice, and filled it until his death, in 1835—thirty-four years. He was one of the patriots who fought in the Revolutionary war, then a representative in Congress, then a foreign minister, then a Secretary of State, and then a magistrate, who, during one-third of a century, did much to shape our national jurisprudence. Well do I remember his tall, loose-jointed frame, clad in the garb of long syne, the kindness of his looks, and the merry laugh with which he joined in the convivial enjoyments of the capital. Grave on the bench, he ever relished the social pleasures of private life, and he would always do his share towards keeping a table in a roar. His judicial ermine was up there, and he was none the worse for seeking relaxation from the toilsome duties of his judicial position, and thus resting his mighty intellect.

From the organization of the Supreme Court until 1845, a Massachusetts man was always on the bench. Justice Cushing was succeeded by Levi Lincoln, and he by John Quincy Adams, each of the two last named in turn declining the appointment. Then came Judge Story, who was appointed in 1811, and who, for twenty-five years, left his impression on the proceedings of the court. Had fitness been taken into consideration, President Jackson would have promoted Judge Story to the position of Chief Justice, after the death of Marshall; but Roger B. Taney, of Maryland, had done some dirty political work, and the Senate had refused to confirm his nomination as Secretary of the Treasury. So he was appointed Chief Justice as a reward for his services to the Democratic party, which the Senate had virtually condemned. Never did he prove ungrateful to the political party which thus placed him in power, and I might say much on this topic did I not remember the old admonition—"*De mortuis nil nisi bonum.*"

The Old Court.

Originally, I believe, the Judges of the Supreme Court wore scarlet and ermine robes, with large wigs, of the true Westminster Hall pattern. Then came the black silk surplices yet worn, then set off with powdered hair, tight black small clothes, shoe and knee buckles, and elaborate ruffles. It is reported that Mr. Taney was the first Chief Justice who so far departed from precedent as to deliver an opinion in trowsers, and it was only then that the lawyers began to appear at the bar wearing boots and whiskers. Ex-Chancellor Kent, who died here a few years since, made the last plea in decorous black, with tights, ruffles, buckles, and a cue.

From 1825 to 1835 the Supreme Court was the theatre of forensic arguments which eclipsed those heard in the Senate or in the House of Representatives. The Dartmouth College inspired Daniel Webster to display the majesty of his intellectual grandeur, and to lavish the opulence of his intellectual wealth, as he assailed State sovereignty—then judicially demolished, but since fostered into life by Democratic justices. Livingston, Wheaton, Wirt, Haines, Sampson, and other eminent jurists, adorned the bar of the Supreme Court in those proud days of its history, but the orator of the bar, *par excellence*, was Henry Clay.

Anecdote of Henry Clay.

Mr. Clay was Speaker of the House of Representatives when he was retained by the Governor of Kentucky to appear before the Supreme Court, and maintain the rights of that State against the pretensions of Virginia, in a long-contested suit growing out of what was termed the "occupying laws." It was his first appearance before the tribunal in last resort, and a large concourse of spectators was attracted by a natural curiosity to determine whether the orator of the West would be able to sustain his high reputation upon this new and untried theatre. When he rose it was with some slight agitation of manner, but he soon recovered his wonted composure, and held his auditors in admiring attention, while he pronounced a most beautiful eulogium upon the character of the sons of Kentucky. The judges sat in their black robes of office, sedate and attentive. One of them, Judge Washington, (a nephew of the *Pater Patriæ*,) was an inveterate snuff taker, and availed himself of a momentary pause in the argument to indulge himself with the titillating restorative.

Mr. Clay, observing this, instead of proceeding, advanced gracefully to the bench, with his thumb and finger extended, and helped himself from Judge Washington's box. As he applied the pinch he observed, "I perceive that your honor sticks to the Scotch," and immediately resuming his stand, he proceeded in his argument without the least embarrassment. So extraordinary a step over the usual barrier which separates this Court and the barristers, excited not a little astonishment and admiration among the spectators; and it was afterward aptly remarked by Judge Story, in relating the circumstance to a friend, that "he did not believe there was a man in the United States who could have done that but Henry Clay."

Mr. Justice Washington.

Many are the piquant anecdotes related about Judge Washington, who inherited Mount Vernon, where his remains lie interred near those of his uncle. He was small, of an ordinary appearance, and was deprived of the sight of one eye by excessive study. Never was there a more rigid disciplinarian and stickler for etiquette. It is said that he once sat sixteen hours without leaving the bench, and that on the trial of General Bright (for defending Mrs. Sargent's house with State troops, by order of the Governor of Pennsylvania, against the Marshal of the United States), Judge Washington displayed as much unaffected courage as General Washington did in his best fought battles.

He was also a man of rare humor. On one occasion, Senator Isham Talbot, of Kentucky, argued a case in a speech of impassioned eloquence, with his wonderful rapidity of utterance, and during four hours his words flew with unusual velocity. After adjournment, as the judges were disrobing, the extraordinary utterances of Senator Talbot were being discussed, when Judge Washington dryly remarked:—"Well, a person of moderate wishes could hardly desire to live longer than the time it would take him to repeat moderately that four hour speech we have just heard."

But I am exceeding my limits. Let it be hoped that the new Chief Justice and his associates may restore the ancient and honorable dignity of the Supreme Court, which has fields of constitutional jurisdiction spread before it enough

"To fill the ambition of a prudent judge,
Though Chatham's language were his native tongue,
And Wolfe's great name compatriot with his own."

MARRIED.

FREE—CLAYTON.—At No. 861 Broad street, on the 11th of October last, by Rev. A. Manship, Mr. WILLIAM H. FREE, of Delaware County, Pa., to Miss LOUISA CLAYTON, of Wilmington, Del.

JONES—GAMBLE.—December 1st, 1864, by the Rev. Reuben Jeffries, D. D., Mr. WM. R. JONES to Miss ELLA M. GAMBLE, daughter of J. K. Gamble, Esq., both of this city.

DIED.

BEACH.—December 4th, 1864, at the house of her son-in-law, J. Emerson Kent, M. D., No. 2100 Green street, Mrs. HESTER BEACH, aged 75 years.

Interment at Staten Island. Funeral service on Wednesday, at half-past 11 A. M., as above; the friends of the family invited.

BOOTH.—On the 5th instant, MARY ANN, wife of Robert Booth and daughter of the late Matthew Robinson, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 1044 N. Front street, above Laurel, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

FRANCISCUS.—On Sunday morning, 4th instant, CHARLES HOWARD, infant son of Albert H. and Susan S. Franciscus, aged 4 months and 13 days.

Funeral services at the house of his parents, No. 1529 Arch street, this day, 6th instant, at 11 o'clock.

GROVES.—On Monday morning, the 5th instant, SUSAN M. GROVES, youngest daughter of the late Anthony Groves, Sr.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her mother, No. 1304 N. Thirteenth street on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

HINKLE.—At Chestnut Hill, on the 4th inst., G. B. HINKLE, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

ROBY.—On the 26th of October, at Jefferson General Hospital, of disease contracted in the army, JOHN W. ROBY, of Company A., Twenty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, youngest son of Hannah and the late Dr. Thomas P. S. Roby, of this city, in the 27th year of his age.

He died in the hope of a blessed immortality.

His remains were interred in the Government Cemetery, Jeffersonville, Indiana.

WILCOX.—At his residence, No. 2047 Chestnut street, on the morning of the 4th instant, after a short and severe illness, Captain DAVID L. WILCOX, aged 52 years. [New York papers please copy.]

Due notice will be given of his funeral services.

WILLIAMSON.—On the 5th instant, ISABELLA, wife of Robt. S. Williamson.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

WALRAVEN.

C U R T A I N S

NOVELTIES IN RICH CURTAIN GOODS, WINDOW SHADES, AND FURNITURE COVERINGS.

WALRAVEN, MASONIC HALL, No. 719 CHESNUT STREET.

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12 6thstu3t

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

To Whom it May Concern:—All persons who can appreciate a good HAIR CUT should go to PELLINOR'S, No. 631 CHESNUT STREET, opposite the Post Office, where they can get their hair cut to suit them when all others fail. One trial will convince any one that it is the place of all others in these United States. 12-6-7t

COAL AT FIRST COST—COST PRICE TO Stockholders $7½ per ton—Immediate Delivery—Coal of best Quality.—Shares, each entitling to one and a half tons, at first cost, every year for twenty years, and to cash dividends of profits from the surplus coal, may now be obtained at $10, payable, half on subscribing, and half on January 5 next, of the MUTUAL BEAR MOUNTAIN FRANKLIN COAL COMPANY, Office No. 121 S. THIRD Street (opposite the Girard Bank). Stock Capital, $500,000, in 62,500 shares. Reserved working capital, 12,500 shares. Subscription of 4 shares, $35; of 10 shares, $80; of 20 shares, $175; of 50 shares, $430; of 100 shares, $855; of 250 shares, $2000.

Each share entitles the holder to receive, every year, one and a half tons of coal, at cost, for 20 years, and Cash Dividend, every six months, of the profits from the sale of all surplus coal.

Stockholders who do not want any coal may have their proportion of coal sold by the Company for their especial benefit, the profits being paid over to them, independent of the regular cash dividends, to which they are also entitled.

The Company possess large and well built Coal Works at Ironalson (near Tremont), with extensive Mining and Timber Rights, an excellent Double Breaker, Slope Works, large steam Engines, Railroads, and all other machinery and apparatus, in full operation, capable of mining 90,000 tons, to be extended to 150,000 tons per year.

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A branch of the Reading Railroad extends to the mines of the Company, over which the coal is daily sent to market.

Stockholders may order their Coal in any of the usual sizes, viz.:—Lump Coal, Broken, Egg, Stove, or Nut Coal, all at the present cost price of $7 00 per ton, delivered at the house, within the usual distance of the Company's coal yard in the northern, middle, and southern portions of the city.

The Company and all the mining works are clear of debt, and all operations are conducted on the cash principle.

For circulars and subscriptions apply at the Office, No. 121 S. THIRD Street, second floor, opposite Girard Bank.

Agent for Reading.—Mayor Henry.

Board of Directors.—William Ford, D. H. Wolfe, Robert P. King, H. Schmoele.

WM. SCHMOELE, President.

A. B. James, Secretary. 11-23-1m

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From a Vertical and Noiseless Cradle it is instantly converted into a Spring Chair, Reclining Couch, Baby-Jumper, Baby-Horse, Baby-Walker, High Chair, Nursery Chair, Hobby Horse, and Ottoman.

It effectually obviates the evils of the rocking motion affords great relief to mothers, exercises and delights children, and saves the expense of a Nurse.

Also a large variety of Fancy Holiday Goods, at the HOUSE FURNISHING STORE, No. 932 CHESNUT STREET.

12-6-1m JOHN A. MURPHY.

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DIAMONDS. Persons having Diamonds or other precious stones to dispose of, will do well by calling on LEWIS LADOMUS, DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELER, No. 802 CHESNUT Street, Who will give the highest cash prices. 12-6-1m ALSO, Old Gold and Silver Bought for Cash.

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CARE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH, HAVE REDUCED SOME FINE GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS, To favor the laudable practice of making VALUABLE CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Lyons Velvets,	Frost Cloths,
Fine Shawls,	Fine Silks,
Black Silks,	Blue Silks,
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Blankets,	Piano Covers,
Good Chintzes,	Christmas Scarfs,
Plaid Shawls,	Christmas Hdkfs.

12-1-1m

1024 CHESNUT STREET. E. M. NEEDLES Is Daily Receiving NOVELTIES IN LACES, WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, VEILS, HANDKERCHIFS, &c., In every variety and at REDUCED PRICES, SUITABLE FOR THE FALL TRADE. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

SELLING OFF—REDUCTION IN PRICES.—In order to close out our stock before the first of January, we have made GREAT REDUCTION in Prices, and are now offering some very GREAT BARGAINS. Now is the time for every one to purchase good, desirable, and cheap articles for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. NEW STYLES OF CALICOES, FAST COLORS and best qualities at 31, 31½, and 36c. 2000 yards French Chintzes at 50c. BEST AMERICAN DELAINES, New styles only 40c. Lower than any other store in the city. DRESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS AT REDUCED PRICES. PLAIN FRENCH MERINOES, Blues, Purples, Wines, Greens, Modes, Browns and Blacks from $1 to $2 50. PLAIN FRENCH POPLINS. EMPRESS CLOAKS AND OTTOMAN VELOURS, Blues, Greens, Purples, Wines, Modes, Browns and Blacks from $4 to $2 50. AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. HANDSOME SILKS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. Moire Antique, corded, Plain and Fancy Silks. SCARCE AND DESIRABLE COLORS, Blues, Wines, and Violets, And Silks of every variety, AT LOW PRICES. BLACK SILKS. BLACK SILKS. Every variety and quality, $1 25 to $10. SHAWLS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. Woollen Long Shawls, $7 to $15. Woollen Long Shawls, $11 to $50. Woollen Square Shawls, $4 to $8. We are selling all our Shawls at last winter's prices. CHEAPEST MUSLINS IN THE CITY. Fine heavy 4-4 Muslins at 50c. Forestdale Muslins at 50c. Williamsville Muslins at 62½c. New York Mills Muslins at 62c. Unbleached Muslins at 50 to 60c. Heavy Unbleached Muslins at 50c. Yard wide Fine Unbleached Muslins at 50c. Yard wide Utica Unbleached Muslins at 62½c. 8-8 Pocasset Unbleached Muslins at 60c. 8-8 Lawrence Heavy Muslins at 60c. 6-4 James Pream Mills at 75c. Cotton Goods of all kinds, at very low prices. H. STEEL & SON, 11 30-6t Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

GREAT BARGAINS, FROM AUCTION, IN Dry Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Window Shades.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, S. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning, Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 75, 87, $1 to $1 75; Ingrain Carpets, woollens, 50 to 87c.; Rag and Stair Carpets, 62c. to $1 50; Rag and Hemp Carpets, 50c. to $1; Floor Oil Cloths, 75c. to $1 25; Gilt Bordered Window Shades, $1 50 to $3; Buff and Green Shading, 50c.; Blankets, $5 to $16; Comfortables, $6; Muslins, 25 to 50c.; Delaines, 25c.; Poplins and Reps, 75c. to $1 50; Shawls, $7 to $10; Scarfs, 25c. to $5; Alpacas, 60c. to $1 50; Table Linens, $1 25 to $2; Canton Flannels, 48 to 75c.; Embry and Stair Carpets, 62c. to $1 50; New Style Chintzes, 25 to 40c.; White, Grey and Scarlet Flannels, 50 to 87c.; Merino Shirts and Drawers, $1 50 to $2 50; Hosiery and Gloves, 12 to 75c.; Coates' Cotton, 15c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 12-1-6t

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

OUR FINANCIAL STRENGTH.

From the Tribune.

Mr. Lorin Blodget has published a remarkable pamphlet on the Commercial and Financial Strength of the United States, as shown in the balances of foreign trade and the increased production of staple articles. Its object is to prove that the resources of the country are far greater and its condition far more favorable than is commonly supposed; and especially to demonstrate two propositions:—First, that the balance of trade between the United States and foreign nations is largely in our favor; and, second, that notwithstanding the war, the production of the loyal States is greater than it was at the outbreak of the Rebellion.

"The only just and adequate measure of the national resources," says Mr. Blodget, "is to be reached through a calculation of the quantities of all articles of value produced, and of the exchanges, both of quantities and values, conducted with foreign countries." Measured by these two standards, the actual wealth of the country is much greater than ordinary estimates make it. Mr. Blodget considers first the trade with foreign countries, as being the expression of the actual results of the industry and productiveness of the country; and on this point generalizes the results of his investigations as follows:—

"Contrary to the impression almost universally prevalent, foreign exchanges have not been exhausting balances from us, nor have they been so in recent years at any time since 1850.

"Still more important is the fact that since the war the balances in favor of the United States in foreign trade have increased greatly over those of any year immediately preceding. This balance was twice as great in 1862-3 as it was in 1859-60, being for the last named year $37,800,000, while in 1862-3 it was $79,531,000.

The facts and figures cited on both these points, although relating in part to years before the war, are new to the public, and have not heretofore been collected in any authentic and accessible form. Such returns of total exports for recent years as have been published require to be corrected by adding the actual report of the cotton crop of 1860, which mainly went out while the Southern ports were still open, yet was not embraced in the published report of trade for 1860-61. Correcting the tables on the principles authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury during the period when these ports were actually open, the totals of that year become:—

Exports	$179,856,814
Imports	292,075,371
Balance in favor of United States	$86,861,283

The uncorrected tables gave a balance the other way of $86,305,240. Yet even this correction is below the real value of the exports of produce from Southern ports during the period unreported. But taking this statement for the year 1860-61, the comparison of the totals of foreign trade for a series of years to 1863, shows that:—

"The scale of excess of exports established in 1851-5, rises gradually and steadily to 1860. Its average for the last two years, the worst of the war, is $31,000,000 each year. Its averages for the two years preceding the war, 1858-9, and 1859-60, was $23,000,000 each year only. For the last period of six years the total excess of exports is $205,484,550, an annual average of $34,411,000; and for the last three years an annual average of $54,161,284."

This statement includes the mutual exchanges of gold, and excludes exchange remittances. If, however, gold is not to be reckoned as merchandise and is excluded, it remains true that

"The annual balance of aggregate foreign trade in favor of the United States for six years to July 1, 1860, was $48,414,668, and that the annual excess of gold sent abroad, over that imported for the same period, was only $1,486,683. There was, therefore, a balance exclusive of gold in favor of the United States averaging annually $46,847,985."

Comparing the British official returns of trade between the United States and Great Britain with our own official returns, it appears, deducting the value of gold and silver exchanged from both import and exports, that

"The average in favor of the United States for three years before the war is $22,178,000; for three years of war $42,847,589, and for six years $31,513,062. But the true averages are of the totals including gold, which are:—

For three years before the war	$61,770,000
For three years of war	51,695,000
For six years	56,232,500

So that by either method of calculation it is demonstrated that the balance of trade remains during the years of war as it was before with the United States, and not with foreign countries in general, nor with Great Britain in particular.

The second division of Mr. Blodget's pamphlet treats of the "increased quantities of important articles produced in the United States;" and its aim is to show that our actual products have not fallen off in consequence of the war, but have been in fact largely augmented during its continuance.

To this view we have no other suggestion to make than that, while we accept the evidence of increased values, we cannot suppose—and we do not know that Mr. Blodget means to argue—that the condition of the country is more favorable than it would have been had there been no war. That it is in advance of what it was four years ago is abundantly demonstrated by the facts which this pamphlet adduces, but we conceive it to be equally demonstrated that this increase is not in consequence of the war, but in spite of it. To many branches of industry the war has supplied an unwonted stimulus, but it is impossible to suppose that on the whole the United States would not have been a richer country if the energies of a million of its citizens had been turned steadily to productive, instead of destructive employments.

We can present Mr. Blodget's figures only in the most condensed form. He shows that the eastward tonnage of all classes of merchandise increased from 4,734,714 tons in 1850 to 6,290,424 tons in 1863; in which the New York canals, the New York Central, the Erie, and the Pennsylvania Railroads are included. The total tonnage increased in the same years from 7,786,321 to 10,595,218. Elaborate tables of different articles moving at the different important points are given—at Chicago, Milwaukee, at Green Bay, at Toledo, at Buffalo. In every case the positive increase of 1863 over 1860 and 1859 is enormous; and this whether the total tonnage, or each specific article be considered. At Chicago, for instance:—

"The increase of wheat is nearly twice, of corn nearly six times, and of the total of grain more than three times in 1863 over 1859. An unusual season occurred in 1863, reducing all grain crops largely below the average of years, otherwise the ratio of increase from 1859 to 1863 would have been maintained."

At the same place the increase in cattle, hogs, beef, pork, lard, tallow, and bacon, far exceeds the increase in grain. At Milwaukee, the increase in grain is nearly threefold in five years. At Green Bay, the increase is nearly fourfold in 1863 over 1860.

At Buffalo the total in bushels of grain increased from 37,080,461, in 1860, to 64,735,510 in 1863. Pork and beef at the same point were, in 1859, 44,010,950 lbs.; in 1863, 149,428,894 lbs.; and at the other principal points where this great movement of produce may be measured, at Cleveland, Erie, Dunkirk, Niagara, Oswego, Ogdensburg, and Champlain, similar results are presented. The general result is shown in the summary of receipts at the termini of transportation to the seaboard, which in bushels of flour and grain compare as follows:—In 1859 44,354,225; in 1863, 110,367,518.

The same or similar proportions of increase Mr. Blodget shows to have occurred in the production of iron, of copper, and of coal, while to take one article, which has been almost created as a commodity of commerce within the same period, petroleum, the increase is from 750 bbls. in 1859, to 2,220,000 in 1865. Anthracite iron was, in 1859, 286,352 tons; in 1863, 430,000 tons.

Cincinnati is an inland city, usually thought to be greatly dependent on its connection with New Orleans, and with the planting States generally, for the larger share of its trade.

It is therefore an extreme case of the depression which the war may be thought to have produced; yet its product increases as follows:—In 1859, the hogs packed were 482,826; in 1861, 488,457. Pork, from 76,503,360 lbs., increased to 123,016,771 lbs.; coals, from 337,701 bushels to 1,501,436. And though the Mississippi trade during this period has been almost annihilated, the general result at Cincinnati is an increase in all the quantities of merchandise handled, averaging from 50 to 50 per cent.

A still clearer view of the essential facts in this demonstration is presented by the following table, showing, in certain leading articles, the excess of quantities exported in 1862-63 over 1858-59:—

Wheat, bus.	17,000,000
Wheat flour, bbls.	2,000,000
Indian corn, bushels	12,500,000
Indian meal, bbls.	100,000
Pork, bbls.	125,000
Lard, lbs.	15,000,000
Hams and Bacon, lbs.	12,000,000
Butter, lbs.	2,000,000
Cheese, lbs.	2,000,000
Tobacco, lbs.	15,000,000
Lard and Whale oil, gallons	2,000,000
Petroleum, gals.	2,000,000
Candles and soap, lbs.	4,000,000
Spirits, gals.	1,000,000
Coal, tons	1,000,000
Iron, lbs.	8,000,000

Total excess of grain and meal in bushels, 47,000,000.

Total excess of meats and the animal products, pounds, 200,000,000.

Total excess of oils, gallons, 29,000,000.

Total excess of spirits, gallons, 3,000,000.

Approximate tonnage in excess, 300,000 tons—equal to 1,750,000 to 2,000,000 pounds.

The importance of this increase is most strikingly shown by comparing the quantities of these articles exported in 1862-63 with the following:

Total weight of these exports in 1858-59, 1,200,000,000 pounds, or 600,000 tons.

Total weight of these exports in 1862-63, 2,800,000,000 pounds, or 1,400,000 tons.

Increase, 1,600,000,000 pounds, or 800,000 pounds—more than three times the entire export of these articles in 1858-59.

"In all this calculation," says Mr. Blodget, "attention has exclusively been given to the quantities produced and exported, and it reaches the remarkable result that the absolute tonnage of increase in Northern products exceeds the actual tonnage of Southern products lost to the exports through the Rebellion. In weight and quantities that enormous deficiency has already been filled from the surplus products of the loyal States." Who, then, shall descend so low as to despair of a Republic that exhibits in the midst of a desolating war this unparalleled energy in peaceful and productive pursuits?

Mr. Blodget's conclusions from the great mass of facts, which we have thus abridged, is succinctly stated:—"Not to encumber the two points developed in this paper with any detail not absolutely necessary, the case is closed here. Much more might be said, and many facts scarcely less striking may be cited, but it is proposed only to bring out the two great results:—First, that the exchanges of the loyal United States with all foreign nations still produce large annual balances in our favor; and, second, that the production of these loyal States has increased almost five-fold at a time when half-hearted friends and open enemies have joined in predicting its ruin."

OBJECTS OF SHERMAN'S INVASION.

From the Times.

We are not of those who expected vast advantages from General Sherman's advance through Georgia, viewed merely as a *raid*.

Georgia is undoubtedly the granary of the Confederacy, and to destroy its harvests will cripple Lee's army this winter. The carrying off of cattle and horses will besides lame the transporting power of the Rebel Confederacy. All these are benefits of some importance which we shall derive from Sherman's invasion.

But, on the other hand, the Confederacy is essentially an agricultural State. Vast breadths of land in South Carolina, Eastern Georgia, and North Carolina, formerly planted with cotton, have been, during the last year, sown with wheat and corn. It will be exceedingly difficult to starve out such a community.

Again, a destructive invasion of this kind creates a vast number of new enemies. Every man robbed and stripped by the tempest of destruction now sweeping through Georgia, is henceforth a hundred-fold more bitter hater of the North and the Union than ever before. All doubtful and lukewarm Southerners in that State have undoubtedly become now intense Secessionists. It is just as it would be here if Lee should sweep the banks of the Hudson in a broad track of desolation from Albany to New York, leaving nothing but blackened homesteads and wasted farms.

There would be but one effect. Every Copperhead would become at once a violent Unionist, even perhaps a "black Abolitionist." Patriotism, hatred of the invader, would be tenfold more strong; for there is a certain limit, beyond which if you injure a man, nothing is left but hate and despair. Every raid into South or North has a tendency, without question, "to encourage enlistments" on the other side.

Still, these are the necessary evils of war. It solidifies each side. A people like the Anglo-American could never be reduced to submission by burning their barns or plundering their houses.

The sole and the grand importance of the invasion of Sherman we hold to be its military aim. The cities on his line of march are of no consequence to him, unless he can destroy their depots of supplies and their arsenals. Savannah itself is of little importance, in a military point of view. The great ends gained by his bold movement will be bisection of the great Southern railroad system, the large force of able-bodied negroes he may acquire, both for further military and pioneer purposes, and, above all, the influence he will at once exert on the Virginia campaign.

General Sherman, we may be sure, with his long head, is aiming at something more than burning towns, grain, corn-cribs, or capturing useless cities. He is, besides, only a lieutenant of General Grant; his movement is merely part of the great strategic plan which covers the whole country.

Having gained a new base on the Georgia coast, reprovisioned his trains, renewed his ammunition, and rested his men, we may confidently expect that his next movement will be northward. He may even pass by Savannah and Charleston both, make a new base at Bull's Bay, and a secondary base at Branchville, and then easily hold both lines of the Rebel railroad system, the upper and lower.

From this point he could easily operate towards North Carolina, sweeping the country before him, until he had formed a new base on the North Carolina coast, and begun his grand final march into Virginia and the rear of Lee.

This would be the closing act of the Rebellion, and Lee would be placed in even a worse position than was Cornwallis at Yorktown.

One *contretemps*, however, might occur, which these supposed movements could not prevent. If Hood should break through into East Tennessee, there would be a new link of communication found between the eastern and western sections of the Confederacy. Lee could be reinforced from the west, or he could retreat to the mountains, and transfer the war to Tennessee and Kentucky. We must hope that General Thomas will put a stop to any such concentration, and that that important mountain region will still be held by our forces.

The United States Supreme Court.

At twelve o'clock to-day, the hour for the meeting of the Supreme Court, Associate Justice Wayne, the senior member of the Bench, announced that, as no quorum was present, no business could be transacted, and the Court adjourned until to-morrow at 12 M.

There were present Associate Justices Wayne of Georgia, Grier of Pennsylvania, Clifford of Maine, Swayne of Ohio, and Miller of Iowa. The absentees were Chief Justice Taney of Maryland, deceased, and Associate Justices Nelson of New York, Davis of Illinois, seriously ill, and Catron of Tennessee.

To-morrow there will be a meeting of the Bar to prepare resolutions on the death of Chief Justice Taney, which will be presented at the opening of the Court.—*Washington Republican, 5th.*

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Navy Yard for Iron Vessels and Machinery.

CLAIMS OF PHILADELPHIA.

League Island Again Endorsed.

The introduction of steam as a motive power for naval vessels, is causing a revolution in maritime warfare which the ablest minds have long predicted would be the result of this agency, but which is not yet to its fullest extent appreciated. It changes the whole character of blockade, and in future wars it will be found that a few fast privateers by steam will harass or annihilate the commerce of the most powerful belligerent nations.

Our country has been compelled by the civil war to take the initiative in organizing a vast steam navy with which to establish and enforce the blockade of our whole coast from the Chesapeake Bay to the Rio Grande; and also to suppress the depredations of semi-piratical privateers, built by skilled English mechanics in English ship-yards, and manned by Englishmen, which, under the Rebel flag, have roved the ocean, destroying our merchant shipping, and have found refuge and supplies in English and neutral ports.

When hostilities commenced, our Government had provided no suitable navy yard with machine shops and foundries to manufacture the necessary machinery for our rapidly increasing and expanding navy; but the Department was compelled to rely on the few private establishments, which it could divert from other engagements, for the immense work that was calling out the resources of the nation.

Great embarrassment was experienced in consequence of this neglect of the Government at the very commencement of the war, and although the naval service and the country are suffering constantly from this neglect, measures for the establishment of a suitable navy yard for the construction and repair of iron vessels, their armature and steam machinery, are still delayed.

As early as March, 1862, and on several occasions since, I have had the honor to present my views to Congress on this subject. The earnestness and frequency with which it has been brought forward must find an apology in its great importance.

THE NEW NAVY YARD AT PHILADELPHIA.

It has never been the purpose of the Department, in any of its suggestions or recommendations, to increase the number of our navy yards, nor to alter their local distribution. The yard which we now have at Philadelphia is altogether inadequate to our present or future wants. It was proposed, therefore, to substitute a new one on the Delaware, in the vicinity of Philadelphia, League Island, within the limits of that city, if adopted as a site, must gradually absorb the works at the present yard, which would then be discontinued.

NAVAL STATIONS.

All of our present navy yards, it will be remembered, were established for the construction and repair of wooden sailing vessels. Steam and armored vessels have superseded these, and the inability of our present establishments for the work imposed by this war has been the source of inexpressible anxiety, and often of great disappointment and public injury. To relieve the navy yards from work which they have but limited means to execute, and to secure necessary repairs, the Department has been compelled to establish stations for machinery, and means of refitment, at Mound City, Memphis, New Orleans, Ship Island, Pensacola, Key West, Port Royal, Beaufort, Norfolk, and Baltimore.

But these and all the private establishments of the country, besides other calls upon them, have been insufficient to keep the present navy in necessary order, so that, it to the duty of blockading there were added ocean conflicts with a naval power by which our ships would be often disabled, the sad spectacle would be presented of our naval vessels laid up in time of war for want of a proper establishment with the shops and means to repair them.

NEW VESSELS.

Our country, whose strength and power among nations must ever be identified with and maintained by its navy, and which possesses in such abundance the means of creating and sustaining one, has not, in all the navy yards combined, the appliances possessed by single establishments in England and France.

Were there outside of our navy yards establishments to perform promptly the requisite work in time of war, I should not at this time again press the subject of a navy yard for iron work for the construction of vessels upon the consideration of our authorities. But, although the Department has generally been ably and zealously seconded in its efforts by private contractors, yet the fact that there is no customer but the Government for much of this heavy class of iron work, forbids us to expect that individual enterprise will be prepared to execute it without full remuneration for all the outlay for shops, tools, and machinery which may be required in preparation. Besides this, unlimited time is taken by them for the completion of the work.

It may be proper to mention, as an instance of the delay to which the Government is subjected, that in October, 1862, contracts were made with a manufacturer of reputation and ability for making and setting up the turrets of the *Tonawanda* and *Miantonomah*, which were to have been completed in February, 1863, but they will probably not be finished until February, 1865, two years after the expiration of the time specified in the contract. At the commencement of hostilities this Department had equipped, and at its immediate disposal, three vessels of war. Those which were laid up, and those which were recalled from abroad, had to undergo extensive repairs, for which no provision had been made. The Government has not even at this time an establishment where a shaft can be made for our steamers, or a plate for our iron-clads. The frontage or wharfage at all our navy yards, so important for repairs, is less than is required at each of them.

THE FUTURE.

Our next contest may be with a naval power which will attempt to direct upon our shores a course of operations similar to those which we have applied to the southern coast for suppressing the Rebellion. One yard, at least, where iron vessels, iron armor, and iron shafting can be manufactured, is now imperatively necessary. Among the considerations that should control the selection of a site for such a yard and establishment, which shall become the depot for the materials collected in years of peace, with which to build and repair our naval vessels, and where will be aggregated machinery and tools such as at present are not to be found in this country, and which, when once procured, could not, if destroyed, be easily or readily replaced, will be its absolute safety from attack by sea or land. So far as is possible we should avail ourselves of natural advantages in obtaining the indispensable security for such an establishment, without depending entirely on fortifications and artificial means, which would be more costly than the navy yard itself.

The additional military defenses of Portsmouth, England, rendered necessary by the proximity of that great naval station to the ocean, and its consequent assailability by modern ordnance, are now being constructed at an expense of $30,000,000.

MORE ABOUT PHILADELPHIA.

A navy yard, if we have one for naval iron work, should be established on fresh water, for this is essential to the preservation of iron vessels, which cannot be laid up in salt water during peace. Ready access to coal, iron, and timber is also important, for these essential articles should be always available on the inland waters, without exposure to an enemy by coastwise transportation. The vicinity of a large city, where skilled artisans can be obtained without difficulty, and the facilities of markets and tenements are abundant, should be considered.

A foundation of gravel would, for the purpose of machinery, be preferable to stone. An extensive water frontage must also be secured. For such a depot and establishment, where costly machinery and material would accumulate during years of peace, the advantages of an interior location are most manifest. Those favorable conditions are to be obtained nowhere else so completely as on the Delaware river; and the position of League Island, within the limits of the city of Philadelphia, presents probably a stronger combination of the points that are necessary than any other location.

It is to be regretted that competition for supposed local benefits should interfere with, retard, and perhaps entirely defeat the Government in its efforts to secure so important a national establishment. If in such a contest for sectional favor the country should lose forever the best situation for such a navy yard and establishment, the result would be always deplored. The Department has studiously avoided the controversy which has arisen in consequence of the efforts to secure a navy yard at New London, which is foreign to the question of enlarging or substituting a more commodious establishment at Philadelphia.

A multiplicity of small yards, similar in character, clowned in to one section of the country, was not the object or purpose of the Department in the suggestions and recommendations which it has from time to time urged upon Congress. There are already three navy yards east of the Hudson, and should Congress deem it advisable to add another to that section or elsewhere, it is to be hoped that such determination will not interfere with or prevent the Government from having a proper establishment for the construction of iron vessels, iron armor, and iron work of every description for naval purposes in the immediate vicinity of the iron and coal region of the more central portions of the Union. Such an establishment as the Department has advised on the Delaware would not add to the number of yards, but would be a mere substitution, without one dollar's expense to the Government for land, of the more commodious and extensive grounds and water front of League Island, in place of the present limited and restricted site at Philadelphia, which is wholly inadequate and insufficient for the purposes of a yard for even wooden ships.

REASONS WHY PHILADELPHIA SHOULD BE SELECTED.

Among the reasons which impel me again to introduce this subject and earnestly press it upon the immediate attention of Congress, is the fact that the great Pennsylvania Central Railroad has moved within view of obtaining a portion of the least valuable part of League Island for a depot. The objections urged against that position for a navy yard, with its workshops, have no weight with this company, which requires shops and heavy work, and Knows its own interest. Unless, therefore, this free gift of over six hundred acres of land, with a water front of twenty-three feet depth extending for more than two miles, within the limits of Philadelphia, should be accepted during the present session of Congress, it will probably pass into private hands, and the most desirable and available position in this country for such a yard will be diverted to other purposes, and lost forever to the Government. As a measure of ordinary prudence, it is most earnestly recommended that the offer of League Island be without delay accepted. When plans for its improvement shall be submitted, and an appropriation asked, with a view of transferring the works at the present yard to the new location, Congress can then exercise its discretion in determining the amount of expenditure proper for this purpose.

NAVY YARD ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

By an act of Congress, approved June 30, 1864, the Secretary of the Navy was "authorized and empowered to appoint a commission, consisting of one naval officer, one officer of the engineer corps, and one civilian, to select the most approved site for a navy yard or naval station on the Mississippi river, or upon one of its tributaries, and to report to the next session of Congress." In pursuance of the authority conferred on me by this act, a commission has been constituted, and is now engaged in making the required examinations. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, who has had experience as commanding officer of the Mississippi squadron, was appointed senior member of the commission. The Secretary of War having been requested to name a suitable officer of the engineer corps to be associated on this commission, and having named and detailed Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Bowman for the purpose, that officer was appointed. George W. Blunt, a civilian of nautical reputation and ability, of the city of New York, is the third gentleman of the commission.

NAVAL RANK.

There is in the naval branch of the public service no rank corresponding with that of lieutenant-general. Congress has established the grade of rear-admiral, which corresponds with that of major-general, and it would be an act of recognition eminently deserved, and which would be fully appreciated by the gallant men of the navy, were Congress to authorise the appointment of a vice-admiral. Such honors and preferments stimulate heroes.

Among eminent commanders in our naval service, of whom the nation may well be proud, we have one who, all will acknowledge, merits by his achievements as high rank as that of any naval officer in any country.

On the occasion of the recent brilliant victory in the bay of Mobile, more glorious, perhaps, in some of its incidents, event than the memorable conflict that gave us the possession and ultimately restored the free navigation of the Mississippi, it was, beyond question, the spontaneous sentiment of the country, that the veteran hero who had illustrated our naval annals by these grand successes was worthy of the highest honors, and should be promoted to the highest naval rank. In recommending, therefore, that the office of vice-admiral should be created, and the appointment conferred on Rear-Admiral David G. Farragut, I but respond, as I believe, to the voice and wishes of the naval service and of the whole country.

The attention of Congress, through the Naval Committee, has heretofore been called to the fact that the number of officers on the active list, in the grades of commodore, captain, commander, and lieutenant-commander, is not equal to the number of vessels of the different rates required by law to be commanded by officers of these grades. A small increase was recommended as well as an alteration in the law relative to filling vacancies in the grade of admiral in time of peace. My letter on this subject, with the accompanying draft of a bill, making provision also for the incorporation into the regular service of a few volunteer officers who, by zeal, ability, and service during the war, have merited this reward, will be found in the appendix to this report.

CONCLUSION.

In this my fourth annual report I have submitted somewhat in detail the condition of the Department and the service. This report presents the distribution and employment of a maritime force which, including the additions to it now in progress and near completion, constitutes, for all the purposes of defense, if not of attack and conquest, the most powerful national navy in the world. In four preceding similar communications, including that submitted to you upon the assembling of Congress in the extra session of 1861, it has been my duty to exhibit the methods and measures of administration, by which, from a comparatively small beginning, and under the pressure of an unexampled exigency, this vast naval power has, since your accession to the Presidency, been brought into existence; to state the contributions which have been made to it from our commercial marine; to indicate the application of all the resources of our public naval establishments to its construction and preparation for service; to show how individual energy, and skill, and capital have come successfully in aid of insufficient governmental provision for the due prosecution of the work, and to trace in general outline the processes and results of inventive genius and scientific experiment which have changed, to a great extent, the materials and forms of naval structure, and armor, and armament, and have enabled our country, while in so brief a period assuming a foremost place among maritime nations, to create also a new era in the development and application of naval force.

In connection with such account of the sudden creation of a new American naval power, it has been at the same time my privilege in these communications to make official record of a series of naval enterprises and achievements wholly without precedent or parallel. No previous conception of efficient blockade; no former endurance under the fire of fortified batteries; no audacity and success heretofore known of naval attack upon such fortresses, through formidable submarine obstructions spread for their defense; unsimilar penetration by war vessels of internal waters through a reach of navigation almost continental; no other gigantic scale of co-operation of naval with army forces in expeditions and combats hundreds of miles from the sea-board, and along the course of rivers precarious and dangerous of navigation, can anywhere be found of a character to compare with the triumphs in all these forms of naval effort which it has been the duty of this Department during the past three years to organize and to report.

If in the prosecution of duties so arduous, complicated, and exacting, the trust confided to this Department shall appear to have been faithfully and ably discharged, then certainly my acknowledgments are still due, as they have been heretofore expressed, to the gentlemen associated with me in its management, to the whole clerical force, to the several chiefs of bureaus, and especially to the invaluable services of the Assistant Secretary and the chief clerk of the Department.

But it is to the officers and men of our naval service that the great renown of what has been done, and is doing, justly belongs. The best administration of this Department can do little more at any time than to give them the adequate means and the right opportunity of action. To them, therefore, first and always, be the honor, which their own country and the whole world shall recognize in this expansion and these exploits of our naval power a spectacle of patriotic and virtuous heroism worthy of the cause in which it is displayed, and of the national life which it illustrates and defends.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

To the President.

Our Minister to Brazil upon the Florida Case.

Mr. James Watson Webb, our Minister near the Brazilian Court, has written a moderate despatch to the Brazilian Government in reply to one sent him by the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, complaining of the capture of the *Florida*. Mr. Webb writes:—

* * * * "The Government of the United States will feel regret at learning that a commander in the Navy, without any instructions or authority whatever, took upon himself the responsibility to capture one of the piratical cruisers of our Rebels while she was anchored in the port of Bahia; and the undersigned believes himself to be authorized to assure your Excellency that all the reparation which honor and justice exact will be very freely offered. * * * * *

"Neither the United States nor the undersigned are directly or indirectly responsible for this occurrence. It was not ordered or authorized either by the Government of the United States or by the undersigned. * * * * *

"Thus replying to the note of your Excellency, and accepting as facts the statements of which the undersigned has no knowledge, the undersigned very frankly, in his own name, and also in behalf of his Government, under the circumstances already stated, disavows, with all his force, the capture of the pirate *Florida* in the waters of Brazil. In the despatches which he has sent to Washington he has always expressed a desire to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two principal nations of the American continent.

"Such being, as the undersigned has no doubt, the feelings and intentions of Brazil, as also of the United States, he does not apprehend in the least that these sentiments can be disturbed by the acts of the commander of one of our vessels of war, or by those of an excited people smarting under what they regard as a national injury.

"In the perfect conviction that the Government of the United States will promptly do all that is consistent with its proper dignity and the honor and dignity of Brazil, the undersigned asks your Excellency to excuse this hasty note, and renews the expression of his distinguished consideration.

"JAMES WATSON WEBB."

LORD LYONS.—We hear it stated that Lord Lyons, whose health we regret to say is not good, will take Wednesday's steamer for Liverpool.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL make application to the Department of Highways on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock M., for a contract to pave Christian street, from Gray's Ferry road to Sutherland avenue, in the First Ward—the following named property owners having signed a contract for said work, viz:—

Christian Healey, 198 feet; Isaac Myers, 1600 feet; Charles Robb, 160 feet; Chittie Verner, 48 feet; Andrew Belmont, 16 feet; Michael Campbell, 16 feet; Patrick Sedgwitt, 32 feet; John McHenry, 16 feet; A. Hanson, 48 feet; Joseph Wite, 16 feet; C. McCloskey, 48 feet; Philip Revough, 16 feet; Abel Jeanes, 176 feet.

ALEXANDER GWINN,
ABEL JEANES,
Contractors.

PHILADELPHIA, December 6, 1864. 12-6-3t*

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The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their pristine joy. It not only exhilarates the spirits, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of servility, self-abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.

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It has a most delightful, desirable, and novel effect upon the Nervous System; and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their natural vigor, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

BIOKRENE.

It will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purposes.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish Dyspepsia forever.

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Sold by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 23 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

12-6-rathsthu-rp

ASTHMA CURED.—RELIEF GUARANteed in ten minutes, and a *permanent cure* effected by the use of "Upham's Asthma Cure." Cases of from *ten to twenty years'* standing yield at once to its influence. Price $2. Sent postpaid to any address by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free. 12-6-tusmsmrp

HAIR UPROOTED FROM ALL PARTS of the body in *five minutes, without injury to the skin*, by "Upham's Depilatory Powder." Mailed to any address for $1.25, by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 12-6 tusmsmarp

"NO TIME TO BE LOST."—ALL PARTIES desiring information on any point or points, can receive the same without delay by enclosing their address and fifty cents, to Box 888, Philadelphia Post Office, Pennsylvania. 12-6-3trp

PRISONERS' PAY PROMPTLY COLlected.—JOSEPH E. THATCHER & CO., 25 Military and Naval Agency, No. 427 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. All letters promptly answered. Advice as to fees given free of charge. 6tf

PRIZE MONEY NOW PAID, AT THE Military and Naval Agency, No. 427 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. JOSEPH E. THATCHER & CO. All advice and information given free of charge. Applications by mail promptly answered. 3t

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER.

No. 1108 GIRARD AVENUE,
PHILADELPHIA, December 5, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, December 12, 1864, for the prompt delivery at 31 new Hospital Cisterns, 1000 gallons each, of

Six (6) pieces 5x8 inch white pine, 16 feet long, well seasoned.

Twenty (20) pieces 3x8 inch white pine, 15 feet long.

Eight (8) pieces 4x4 inch white pine, 8 feet long.

Six (6) pieces 3x6 inch hemlock, 12 feet long.

Eighteen (18) pieces 4x6 inch hemlock, 12 feet long.

Ten (10) pieces 6x6 inch hemlock, 12 feet long.

Five hundred (500) feet inch boards, 12 feet long.

Nine thousand (9000) feet third common white pine boards, all well seasoned.

Twenty-eight inch glazed, 7 lights each, 12x17.

Eight (8) pairs of 12x4 hinges, with screws (1 inch butts).

Eight (8) sash locks, heavy.

One (1) keg 7-inch spikes.

Four (4) kegs 4-inch spikes.

Four (4) kegs 3-inch spikes, 1 of 20d, 1 of 10d and 2 of 8d.

Twenty-five (25) perch building stone.

Twenty-five (25) barrels of lime.

Three hundred (300) pounds round iron, ½ inch.

All to be approved, after delivery, by the Government Inspector.

No proposals will be received except upon the regular blanks furnished at this office, and the United States reserves the right to reject parts of bids, and to divide the contract in accordance with its interests.

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
Captain and A. Q. M.

12-6-3t

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize a Loan for School Purposes.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the corporation, the sum of one million dollars, to provide for the erection, extension and completion of buildings for school purposes in the First School District of Pennsylvania, which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per centum per annum, shall be paid half yearly, on the first day of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the first of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and certificates therefor in the usual form of certificates of City Loans, shall be issued in such amounts as the holders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or exceeding in amounts of five hundred dollars or one thousand dollars, and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan, therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. The amount of said loan shall be appropriated, distributed, and apportioned for the purposes and in amounts as follows, viz:—

Item 1. To the several school sections, nine hundred and thirty-four thousand five hundred dollars, as follows:—

First Section—Forty thousand dollars.
Second Section—Thirty-five thousand dollars.
Third Section—Thirty thousand dollars.
Fourth Section—Thirty-five thousand dollars.
Fifth Section—Fifty-five thousand dollars.
Sixth Section—Thirty thousand dollars.
Seventh Section—Fifty-five thousand dollars.
Eighth Section—Forty-eight thousand dollars.
Ninth Section—Sixty thousand dollars.
Tenth Section—Twenty-five thousand dollars.
Eleventh Section—Twenty-nine thousand five hundred dollars.
Twelfth Section—Thirty-four thousand dollars.
Thirteenth Section—Thirty-eight thousand dollars.
Fourteenth Section—Fifty thousand dollars.
Fifteenth Section—Sixty thousand dollars.
Sixteenth Section—Twenty thousand dollars.
Seventeenth Section—Forty-five thousand dollars.
Eighteenth Section—Thirty-five thousand dollars.
Nineteenth Section—Twenty thousand dollars.
Twentieth Section—Seventy thousand dollars.
Twenty-first Section—Twenty thousand dollars.
Twenty-second Section—Eleven thousand dollars.
Twenty-third Section—Fifteen thousand dollars.
Twenty-fourth Section—Sixty-two thousand dollars.
Twenty-fifth Section—Twenty-three thousand dollars.
Twenty-sixth Section—Twelve thousand dollars.

Item 2. To reimburse the City Treasury for appropriations already made chargeable to this loan, forty-nine thousand nine hundred and eight dollars.

Item 3. For contingencies, fifteen thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars.

Section 3. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue hereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates, and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund, and the accumulations are hereby specially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
WILLIAM F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

It

RESOLUTION

To Make Certain Transfers in the Appropriation to the Board of Guardians of the Poor for the year 1864.

Resolved, By the select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be and is hereby authorized to make the following transfers in the appropriation to the Board of Guardians of the Poor, by ordinance approved January 4, 1864, as follows:—

From Item 24, potatoes, beans, and vegetables, the sum of four hundred dollars; to Item 5, brandy, wine, whisky, and porter, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars; to Item 24, crackers, hops, malt, vinegar, and pickles, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

From Item 41, ice house and repairs to same, the sum of one hundred and ninety-five dollars.

From Item 49, quarrying stone, the sum of one hundred dollars.

From Item

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1864.

THE CYCLONE IN INDIA.

Five Thousand Lives Lost—Dreadful Scenes.

Later accounts from the country districts in India which were desolated by the cyclone in October show that the loss of life was very large, five thousand persons having probably perished.

A Calcutta paper says:—

"Every day brings intelligence of fresh misfortunes. In one district alone (Diamond Harbor), and the country between it and Calcutta, it has been computed that not less than five thousand souls have been drowned by the land flood of the storm waves. Great exertions are made by the Calcutta community to organize a system of relief for the survivors of this dreadful visitation. A steamer had been chartered to convey medicines, blankets, rice, and water to the Diamond Harbor districts.

"The following statement of the destruction to life and landed property in the town and suburbs of Calcutta is gleaned from reports submitted by the superintendents of the different divisions to the deputy commissioner of police Captain Reveley:—Casualties—Natives killed, 41; ditto wounded, 12; pucka houses occupied by natives damaged, 1383; ditto destroyed, 18; katcha ditto destroyed, 89,412; Europeans killed, 2; ditto wounded, 5; ditto houses damaged, 2293; ditto destroyed, 92.

"The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was to leave Darjeeling on the 10th, for Calcutta, when it was hoped that no time would be lost in organizing a strong establishment, placed under efficient supervision, for the removal of the carcasses of men and cattle, which are scattered all over the portions of the southern part of Calcutta visited by the gale; and for the removal also of the dead contaminating the air on the banks of the river and on its waters.

"Of the 32 inland steamers and flats at Calcutta, 19 are complete wrecks, and the remaining 13 seriously injured. Of the 30 tug steamers, 10 are completely destroyed, 2 very seriously injured, and the remaining 18 are at work as before. Such a destruction of shipping property, we believe, has never before been equalled."

The Cunard Captains.

The Boston *Advertiser* gives the following reminiscences of the Captains of the Cunard steamers:—

All the Captains, with perhaps one or two exceptions, who commanded the first vessels of the line, have passed away. The service is a trying one, for the exposure is great and the responsibility weighty. Douglass, Hewitt, Miller, McKellar, and Ryrie left the company years ago, and most of them are dead. Harrison, who commanded successively the *Hibernia*, the *Cambria*, the *America*, and the *Africa*, and with so much skill, united his fortunes with the *Great Eastern*, and, after crossing the Atlantic perhaps hundreds of times, was, as will be remembered, drowned in Southampton Water, his boat being capsized in a gale of wind. Leitch, to the regret of all who have sailed with him, will probably never make another passage. Shannon still continues—a man of marked ability; and what was said of another of the Captains is peculiarly applicable to him: "He never seems to go to bed, and he never gets out of temper." Lott sailed from New York last December on his three hundredth passage across the Atlantic, and his friends gave him an entertainment on the occasion. His career has been very successful, and he has been universally popular. For many years in the *Caledonia*, afterwards in the *Europa* and *Asia*, he now commands the *Persia*; he is courteous and unpretending, yet firm and prompt—"a lamb-like lion," as one of his lady passengers well described him, every inch a sailor and master of his profession. Judkins, "the old Commodore," as he likes to be called, who came out in one of the first steamers as chief officer, and who now commands the *Scotia*, deserves special mention. He has commanded in succession almost every new ship in the line. Since he was promoted to be Captain, he has seen the foreign steam-tonnage of Liverpool increase from half a dozen vessels to three-quarters of a million of tons, and the time required for an Atlantic steam voyage reduced nearly one-half. It is said that he knows the shortest and straightest course between Liverpool and New York. He maintains the strictest discipline in his vessel, and as a call from him at the binnacle or in the engine-rooms may be received at any hour of the day or night, his subordinates are always on the sharp lookout. He is abrupt in his manner, and sometimes overbearing with his passengers. As a man he is by no means popular, but as a commander he stands high, and his ship is almost always full. We have heard of his receiving handsome presents at the end of the trip from persons with whom he had never exchanged a word, as expressions of gratitude for his fidelity to his important trust.

The Paper left by Muller.

The London *Telegraph* says that the paper left by the murderer Muller has been opened and read by the sheriffs of London, but it contained no confession. Its object was to account for the employment of Muller's time on the night of the murder, and the circumstances under which he became possessed of the watch and chain and hat, so as to appear consistent with his innocence, but it did not contain any statement suggesting the guilt of any party. As a confession was afterwards made by the prisoner, the sheriffs sealed up the paper on Monday morning, considering that its publication would not answer any useful purpose, but in a matter of so much importance they wished to avail themselves of the advice of their brother magistrates. The Lord Mayor said that in reference to this subject an application had been made to him by Dr. Cappel, the German clergyman who had been in attendance upon the prisoner down to the time of his execution, asking that any documents left by Muller might be handed over to him. After some discussion the Lord Mayor's motion was agreed to.

Beecher on the Apple.

Henry Ward Beecher made an address the other day in a New York Fruit Convention, on the apple. He said it was the greatest of American fruits, being the hardiest, most widely distributed, and the most useful. The tree often reaches the great age of two hundred years. The fruit is always a luxury. Even a pear may not vie with it in lusciousness, and it has one peculiarity, which not even the peach can share; it never cloys. Mr Beecher ran over the various methods of preparing it for the table, and indulged in a most glowing apostrophe to the apple pie and its blessed inventor. The use of cider, he thought, was gradually creeping back from the oblivion to which the progress of temperance had consigned it, and, although, as a temperance man, he could not recommend its use, "if you will make it," said he, "I beg of you to make it [illegible] good."

—[illegible]town, Scotland, died lately at the age of ninety-[illegible]. "Harry Brougham" was born next door to her father's house in Edinburgh, and she remembered him as a little boy running about in petticoats.

—Superstition still exists in France. Lately, in an interior town, a young mason dug up a body in a cemetery, cut off one hand and burned it to ashes, which he mixed with gunpowder, in the belief that he should then be able to shoot game without his gun making any report to attract the notice of the police guard.

—The alarm of English railway travelers continues. The latest incident is that of a man on the Great Eastern Railway, who was traveling in a third-class carriage, and who proceeded with the greatest coolness to undress himself. He was soon in a state of nature, to the great dismay of his fellow-travelers, among whom were several women and children. He was given into custody at the next station, and was believed to be insane.

RESIGNATION OF GENERAL JULIUS WHITE.—The Chicago *Tribune* announces that General Julius White, a few months ago commandant of the Draft Rendezvous in this city, and afterwards commander of a division of negro troops in the Army of the Cumberland, has resigned on account of ill health contracted in front of Petersburg. General White entered the service as Colonel, commanding the 37th Illinois Fremont Rifles, during the summer of 1861, and in June following was promoted to a brigadiership. Throughout the later period of his military career, General White has resisted the reasons which now enforces his tender of his second resignation, his first not having been accepted, his health seriously impaired by the fatigues and exposures of a soldier's life.

HOW THEY DID IN OLDEN TIMES.—The good folks of New Haven appointed in city meeting, September 23, 1784, a committee of seven, "to assist such strangers as came to this city for the purpose of settling therein, in procuring houses and land on the most reasonable terms, and to prevent such persons, as far as possible, from being imposed upon in the way of rent, and the value of houses and lands, and to give them such information and intelligence with respect to business, markets, and commerce, mode of living, customs, and manners, as such strangers may need, and to cultivate an easy acquaintance of such strangers with the citizens thereof, that their residence therein may be rendered as eligible and agreeable as possible."

CADET GREY.—General Scott, in his autobiography, gives the following account of the origin of the cloth known as "cadet grey," and worn by the cadets at West Point:—When Scott was seen approaching the bridge, General Rial, the British commander, who had dispersed twice his numbers the winter before, in his expedition on the American side, said:—"It is nothing but a body of Buffalo militia." But when the bridge was passed in fine style, under his heavy fire of artillery, he added with an oath, "Why, these are regulars!" The grey coats at first deceived him, which Scott was obliged to accept, there being no blue cloth in the country. In compliment to the battle of Chippewa, our military cadets have worn grey coats ever since.

SHAMEFUL OUTRAGE ON GENERAL STONEMAN.—The gallant General Stoneman, who was recently released from a Rebel prison, was assaulted by the Copperhead proprietors of an eating saloon at Wellsville, on the Ohio river, a few days ago. The General with his family had stepped into the saloon to get some tea, taking with him a colored nurse to feed his child, as they had had nothing after leaving Alexoona. While taking their meal, a woman stepped up and informed the General that they did not permit "niggers" to eat at the same table with white folks. He replied that only his own family occupied the table, but told her to let the nurse have another table. Soon after, and before the General had finished his meal, one of the proprietors came along and demanded his fare. General Stoneman referred to the insult he had just received from the woman. The man then struck him on the side of the face, and a brother of the proprietor coming in, struck him again and dragged him from his chair by his hair, and the two continued kicking and beating him in a most brutal manner. He was finally released, but not until he had been severely bruised and lacerated. Mrs. Stoneman, who attempted to interfere in her husband's behalf, was rudely thrust aside by his assailants. Such is the spirit which Copperheads manifest towards the brave men who have suffered in defense of their country.

HENRY RASKE,
NEW FUR STORE,
No. 517 ARCH STREET.

The above respectfully informs his patrons, and the public in general, that he has now opened at the above store an assortment of

Ladies' and Children's Fancy Furs,

Which, for variety and quality, cannot be surpassed by any house in the United States. Being the manufacturer of all his Furs, and having imported all his stock when gold was much lower than at the present rates, he can offer them to his patrons at the most reasonable prices.

ALL FURS made to order, and repairing done in the best manner and latest styles.

HENRY RASKE,
Importer and Manufacturer
OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,
11-22-1m No. 517 ARCH STREET

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
ABOVE SEVENTH,
AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,
Importer and Manufacturer of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FANCY FURS.

My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing
EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN
DURING THE COMING SEASON.
Remember the name and number,
JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
Above Seventh,
I HAVE NO PARTNER OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 9-30-4m

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN A. STAMBACH,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
No. 826 ARCH STREET,
BELOW SIXTH,
CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY
To select from a first-class assortment, Consisting of
HUDSON BAY AND MINK SABLE,
ERMINE,
CHINCHILLA,
GERMAN FITCH,
SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, &c.,
Made into all the latest styles.
These goods were bought when gold ranged from 160 to 170 and are being sold at small advance on cost at the rate.
EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED TO BE AS REPRESENTED.
Satisfaction guaranteed. 10-11-(9ths 3m

PHILADELPHIA
SKATE DEPOT.
LESLEY & CO.,
No. 607 MARKET STREET,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Osborne's Challenge Steel Skates,
Belcher's Improved Ladies' and Gents' Skates,
H. Clark's Patent Ladies' and Gents' Skates,
Plympton Patent Eccentric Floor Skates,
Shaler's Patent Floor Skates,
The American Patent Floor Skate.
A full assortment of all the above styles constantly on hand, as well as all the other varieties of
STEEL AND WOOD-TOP SKATES.
Lovell's Patent Self-Fastening Skates—fasten without straps. 11 2-4w
FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NEW STYLE OF SKATES
FOR
LADIES, GENTS, AND CHILDREN,
NEWBOLD H. TROTTER,
11 25 1m No. 919 MARKET STREET.

GROVER & BAKER'S
HIGHEST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
4-28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

WILLCOX & GIBBS'
Sewing Machines.
No. 715 CHESNUT St., Philada.

FURNITURE.
Having bought most of my materials before the last great rise, I am enabled to offer my stock of
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE
At a small advance on old prices.
I. LUTZ,
sel0-3m No. 121 S. ELEVENTH STREET.

LOOKING-GLASS
AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.
WM. H. MORGAN,
No. 208 N. NINTH STREET.
Gilt Oval Photograph Frames
sel0-2m CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

1864. FALL 1864.
GLENN ECHO MILLS,
GERMANTOWN.
McCALLUM & CO.,
WHOLESALE
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

1864. 1864.
McCALLUM & CO.,
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
No. 519 CHESNUT STREET,
11-7-1f OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

WILLIAM CHAMPLIN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 12 HATTON PLACE, between Cherry and Race, above Eighth street.
Store Fitting and Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to with despatch. 12-3-1m*

GEORGE FLOWMAN, CARPENTER AND Builder, No. 272 CARTER Street, and No. 141 BOCK Street. Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 11-23

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Winterslett's" Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN B. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
mh11-6f Delaware avenue, above Laurel street.

CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL,
PHILADELPHIA, December 2, 1864.

In pursuance of the annexed resolution, the following bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE
CREATING A LOAN TO PAY CERTAIN DEFICIENCIES IN THE YEAR 1864 AND PREVIOUS YEARS,"

is hereby published, in accordance with the act of Assembly, for public information.

WM. F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE
CREATING A LOAN TO PAY CERTAIN DEFICIENCIES OF THE YEAR 1864, AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain—

That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the city, from time to time, such sums of money as may be necessary for the payment of such deficiencies as now exist, or which may exist on the first day of January, 1865, in the appropriations to the several departments of the city government, for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or for previous years, not exceeding in the whole the sum of two millions five hundred thousand dollars, for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per centum per annum, shall be paid half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be by force of this ordinance annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund, and its accumulations, are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION
To publish a Loan Bill to pay Deficiencies.

Resolved, That the Clerk be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily, for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, December 1, 1864, entitled

"An Ordinance Creating a Loan to pay Certain Deficiencies of the year 1864, and previous years."

And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils, after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Chamber one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 12 2 4w

FINANCIAL.

MICHAEL JACOBS,
BANKER,
No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT.
STOCKS AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. 11-25-1m

HENRY APPLE,
GAUGER AND COOPER,
No. 205 S. Water Street, below Walnut,
PHILADELPHIA.
Imitation Brandy and Wine Casks, and all kinds of work made of old and new stuff, always on hand or made to order.
Coal packed in hogsheads for shipping. All kinds of trimmings punctually attended to. 11-29

COLONEL M. EINSTEIN,
STOCK BROKER,
No. 7 FARQUHAR BUILDING,
11-28-3m WALNUT STREET, BELOW THIRD.
BUYING AND SELLING STOCKS ON COMMISSION.

GOLD, GOLD, GOOD.
SILVER AND BANK NOTES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
aul-tf No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, Philadelphia.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission. Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, &c., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 11-12-3m

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections Promptly Made. fe5-1

OFFICE FOR THE
SALE OF NATIONAL LOANS,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
NEW
UNITED STATES
5-20 SIX PER CENT. LOAN.
The Subscribers having been the successful Bidders for a portion of the NEW 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING LOAN, are prepared to offer it on favorable terms to their customers, in large or small amounts, in Bonds of denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s, and 1000s, both registered and coupon.
The Interest commences on the 1st of November next and is payable in gold, semi-annually, on the 1st of May and November.
All other Government Securities on hand and for sale, and information given concerning investments, at our office.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
11 15-1m Philadelphia.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1-5 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,
No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh1

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.
U. S. 10-40s.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,
BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.
BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20s. The interest on $50s and $100s payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1 and March 1 of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in GOLD or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.
ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
mh26-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

OIL STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION.
By GEORGE J. BOYD,
Broker.
10-26-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN.
Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by
GEORGE J. BOYD,
Banker.
10-24-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We respectfully invite special attention to our elegant assortment of
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
Comprising BOYS', GIRLS', INFANTS', and MISSES' Clothing in every variety, in the latest styles, and of superior workmanship.
Special attention paid to MISSES' DRESSMAKING.
The public are invited to call and examine.
M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
11-12-mwf2m No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET.

SAVE YOUR FUEL.
COAL AT HALF PRICE.
If our readers will call at
No. 138 S. FIFTH STREET,
On CHARLES B. BAKER, Agent,
He will convince them of the utility, comfort, and economy of Browne's Metallic Weather Strips and Window Bands. These Strips totally exclude Cold, Wind, Rain, Snow, and Dust from the crevices around Doors and Windows, and are warranted for five years.
Call or send for Circular. 11-12-mwfth12t

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF CITY PROPERTY,
Office Second Story Girard Bank,
PHILADELPHIA, November 29, 1864.
Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, December 6, 1864, for the erection of a Public Grave House on the City Burial Ground, and at Lamb Tavern road, and Head Line.
Drawings and specifications can be seen at this office.
JOHN W. LEAS,
11-30-6t Commissioner of City Property.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Depot of Washington,
Washington, D. C., January 4, 1864.
All dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Lumber, Leather, Furniture, Harness, and Saddlery, are requested to call at this office, on the MONDAY of each week, as a change of list, in the articles of the articles they are prepared to furnish to this depot at short notice, with the price each marked in plain figures, so that, in case the exigencies of the service require it, the articles or articles can be purchased without delay, at the lowest prices.
Dealers who live out of the city and will be required to furnish the list personally every Monday morning.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
11-1 Depot of Washington.

PROPOSALS FOR CUTTING AND CORDING FIRE WOOD.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
No. 235 and 237 Fourteenth street,
Near New York Avenue,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 26, 1864.
Written Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 8th day of December, 1864, for cutting and corduing 5000 to 25,000 cords of WOOD, on lands within the limits of this Department, in Virginia or Maryland, to be designated by the Chief Quartermaster, Department of Washington.
Each wood must be cut and corded to length, and split the usual size of fire wood, and the cord will be 4 feet long, four feet wide, and four feet and four inches high.
The contractor will be required to make all necessary roads and to cord the wood in places easily accessible to teams.
Any further information desired can be obtained on application at this office.
An oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States must accompany each bid.
Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Cutting and Corduing Firewood," and addressed to
M. J. LUDINGTON,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
11-26-8t Department of Washington.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, November 30, 1864.
Proposals are invited by the undersigned until TUESDAY, December 13, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this department (by each or each) with—

Camp Covers for Infantry	Army Standard	
Hospital Tent Poles, sets,	do	
Wall do do	do	
Hospital Tent Pins, large,	do	
Do do small,	do	
Wall do large,	do	
Wall do small,	do	
Company Order Books,	do	
Do Clothing Account Books,	do	
Do Descriptive do.	do	
Do Morning Report do.	do	
Post Order	do	
Post Morning Report	do	
Post Letter	do	
Post Guard Report	do	
Regimental General Order	do	
Do Letter do.	do	
Do Descriptive do.	do	
Do Issues do.	do	
Record Target Practice	do	

Samples of the standard articles may be seen at the Office of the Chief Equipage in this city.
To be delivered free of charge at the United States Inspection Warehouse in this city, in good new packages with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.
Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery.
Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the proposal thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.
A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, to accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.
Bids will be opened on THURSDAY, December 15, at 12 o'clock, M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.
Awards will be made on Wednesday, December 14, and preference will be given to bidders agreeing to complete their deliveries within three months from date of commencement.
Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.
Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed. Blank forms of proposals, contracts, and bonds may be obtained at this office.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
Endorse envelope "Proposals for (here insert the name of the article offered)," and address
Colonel WILLIAM W. McKEE,
12-5-6t Chief Quartermaster, Cincinnati, O.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 3, 1864.
Sealed Proposals are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, Washington, D. C.; Baltimore, Md.; Alexandria and Fortress Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Corn, Oats, and Straw.
Bids will be received for the delivery of 5000 bushels of Corn or Oats, and 50 tons of Hay or Straw, as follows:
——bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel.
——pounds.
——bushels of Oats, in sacks at —— per bushel.
——pounds.
——tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 1000 pounds.
——tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2000 pounds.
Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186-, and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186-, and pledge himself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved sureties, within the space of ten days after being notified that his bid has been accepted.
Your obedient servant,
——
Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.
We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby, severally and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, that if the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he will within ten days after the acceptance of his bid, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of the advertisement, dated December 3, 1864, which the bid was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.
Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-.
Witness:—
I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer as security.
To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to these offices.
All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present at the opening of same if they desire.
D. H. RUCKER,
1-4 4t Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, TWELFTH and GIRARD Streets,
PHILADELPHIA, December 3, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until SATURDAY, the 10th inst., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles:—
HOSPITAL TENTS AND FLIES, Army Standard.
The Tents to be made of 28½-inch Cotton Duck, to weigh 12 ounces to the linear yard.
The Flies to be made of 2-8 inch Cotton Duck, to weigh 10 ounces to the linear yard.
SHELTER TENTS, Army standard. To be made of Cotton Duck, 33½ inches wide, to weigh 8 ounces to the linear yard.
All of the above tents and flies to be made according to the specifications adopted by the Quartermaster's Department.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.
Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.
Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required in each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace the guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements therein stated.
The bids must state the number and quantity of each kind of article proposed to be delivered.
Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating on the envelope the article bid for.
HERMAN BIGGS,
12-5-6t Colonel Quartermaster's Department.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 30, 1864.
PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR.
Sealed proposals are invited until December 7, 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Subsistence Department with
TWO THOUSAND (2000) BARRELS OF FLOUR.
The proposals will be for what is known at this Depot as Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and bids will be entertained for any quantity less than the whole.
Bids must be in duplicate, and for each grade on separate sheets of paper.
The delivery of the Flour to commence within five days from the opening of the bids, and in such quantities daily, as the Government may direct; delivered at the Government warehouse in Georgetown, at the wharves or railroad depot in Washington, D. C.
The delivery of all Flour awarded to be completed within twenty days from the opening of the bids.
Payments will be made in certificates of indebtedness, or such other funds as the Government may have for disbursement.
The usual Government inspection will be made just before the Flour is received, and none will be accepted which is not fresh ground and made from wheat ground in the vicinity where manufactured, unless of a very superior quality.
The Flour to be delivered in new oak barrels, head lined.
An oath of allegiance must accompany the bid of each bidder who has not the oath on file in this office, and no bid will be entertained from parties who have previously failed to comply with their bids, or from bidders not present to respond.
Government reserves the right to reject any bid for any cause.
Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, at No. 225 G street, endorsed "Proposals for Flour."
S. C. GREENE,
11 30-6t Captain and C. S. V.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, November 10, 1864.
PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 31st day of December, 1864, for the Transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1865, on the following routes:—
ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north and east of longitude 114 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north.
Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.
ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.
ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas west of longitude 100 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November, inclusive, of the year 1865.
The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1; 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2; and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.
No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.
Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their place of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
The amount of bonds required will be as follows:—
On Route No. 1.....$100,000
On Route No. 2..... 100,000
On Route No. 3..... 50,000
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation for, Route No. 1, 2, or 3, as the case may be," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.
Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.
Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.
Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1865, and they will be required to have a place of agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
H. C. HODGES,
11-19-30t Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1864.

A SERIO-COMIC ELEGY.

WHATELEY ON BUCKLAND.

In his "Common-Place Book" the late Archbishop Whateley records the following Elegy on the late geologist Dr. Buckland:—

Where shall we our great professor inter,
Not in peace may he rest in the clay?
For he hew him a rocky sepulchre
In all strata and stone which lies around,
And he's quite in his element underground.

With mattock and spade in hand early we lay
In the common allotted to all,
To start up and snatch the best tools away
Of his own antediluvian pall;
And a creature so social as Professor Buckland disdains
Not embedded should be his fossil remains.

Then exposed to the drip of some cave-hair-leaning spring,
His carcase let's calcific care,
And to Oxford the petrifier soon let us bring
When he is encrusted all over,
Etc. 'Mid mammoths and megalodites high on a shelf,
Let him stand as a monument dread to himself.

RINGS.

Capricious as are the freaks of fashion in dress or personal ornaments, it has never been able to work the change in the habit of wearing rings, since the world first took a fancy for them. The material and workmanship differ with the advance of art, but the ring itself, from its regular beauty, apart from all superstitions, sentimental, or mystical associations, must ever be a cherished ornament. Betokening a class which need not labor with its hands, rings have always been the favorite of princes and ladies. The history and poetry of finger-rings are laid up in numerous learned volumes, which no one but Dr. Dryasdust would ever think of perusing. We shall endeavor, however, in the space of a short article, to give a few particulars, as a sample of the curious history and interesting lore connected with rings, and leave the professed archæologian to disinter as much more as he pleases.

Enduring as rings are, their antiquity reaches far beyond the oldest we can see in museums. The earliest mention of their use occurs in the book of Genesis, some 1727 years B. C.; but it is quite possible that the famous *homo diluvii testis*, or even the still more mythical pre-historic man, wore a ring. We afterwards hear, in the sacred words, of Pharaoh's ring, and that used by Darius at Babylon; and Herodotus tells us all the Babylonians used to wear rings. They were originally intended strictly for use as signet-rings, and not as ornaments, and their use as such soon spread from the East into Europe. In the Homeric poems there are no traces of wearing rings, and the earliest rings used in Greece (about Solon's time) were signet-rings for use only.

They soon became fashionable as ornaments, however, with precious stones set and engraved upon them, dandies crowding their fingers with them up to the nails, like modern Jews or card-playing Hungarians. The Lacedæmonians always wore no rings. Some amongst the German tribes, in the time of Tacitus, wore rings of that metal till they had slain an enemy in war. As for the Romans, the best authorities assert that they received the fashion of ring-wearing from the Greeks; but it probably filtered simultaneously through to both nations from the Pelasgians, who very early times settled on the coasts of the Mediterranean, and kept up friendly intercourse with the orientals.

The Roman rings were at first always of iron, and strictly for use, but increasing luxury corrupted this primitive fashion. Still such men as Marius, and such families as held what we should call good old Troy principles, never gave up the iron ring. The Roman last young men made an improvement on the Greek profusion, by introducing light rings for summer wear, and heavier ones for winter. From the rings of the Roman knights, and the officer who had the care of the emperor's state signet in later days (answering to our Great Seal), the history of rings comes down to our own time without any other very noteworthy remark.

Rings play an important part in many oriental legends, especially Solomon's ring, which, amongst other marvels, sealed up the refractory djins in jars, and cast them into the Red Sea. A Lydian hero, Gyges, possessed a famous ring which rendered him invisible whenever its stone was turned inwards. As Plato tells of the marvellous manner in which he acquired it, we could almost fancy he had heard the story told by some Eastern Scheherazade, so exactly is it like an Arabian night's entertainment. It is remarkable, as showing the universality of legends which often are the fairy tales of rising nations, that this very same story comes up again in the Welsh romance of "Morte d'Arthur." One is there said to have a ring which possessed this virtue when so handled, and which, with Guendolen's chessboard, was reckoned among the thirteen wonders of Britain. Another famous Greek story tells of the ring of Polycrates. He was warned in the time of his greatest prosperity by a pious king of Egypt to sacrifice whatever article he most valued, in order to propitiate Nemesis. Manning a boat, therefore, he rowed out to the open sea, and flung in the depths his ring, which was of gold, with an emerald gem, the setting of the renowned Theodorus. This being very dear to him, he grieved much over his loss. Five or six days after, however, a fine fish was brought to him, and inside it the royal cooks found the ring, much to their master's delight.

The chronicler naively adds that his Egyptian friend, "seeing it was impossible to rescue another from destiny," broke off their alliance, on hearing of this piece of good fortune. It is curious that this story also has an Eastern parentage. A legend there accounts for Solomon losing his wisdom by connecting it with the possession of a marvellous ring. This he, one day, in a fit of fondness, entrusted to one of his wives, who flung it into the Jordan, and thereby for a long time rendered the king reckless and foolish. Luckily it, too, was found inside a fish, and on being restored to the king his wisdom also returned to him.

We need not speak of the numberless rings of antiquity which possessed magical, musical, or medicinal virtues in the estimation of the credulous; can we not, even now, purchase galvanic rings? Nor need we tell how universally the ring has been adopted for the symbol of espousals, betokening eternity in its figure, and the surpassing excellences of true love in its material; and how, being worn on the fourth finger, it thereby (so the ancients believed) pressed a vein that ran straight to the heart. It may be noticed in passing from this, that much curious learning attaches itself to the different fingers on which they are worn. Originally, says that arrant gossip Pliny, rings were worn on the fourth finger, then on the second, afterwards on the least. Our ancestors who "ran wild in the woods" seem to have preferred the fourth finger. The monkish verse,

Miles, Mercator, Stultus, Baritus, Amor,

assigns them, counting from the thumb, to the soldier, the merchant, the fool, the husband (a suspicious closeness), the lover, as amusingly as a schoolboy determines the rank of the wearer of a waistcoat by the number of its buttons, counting him, as it may happen, tinker, tailor, soldier, sailor, gentleman, apothecary, ploughboy, thief.

When it is remembered how Hannibal carried enough poison in a ring to kill him, when tired of life, no one need suppose that rings which contain hair perfume, or a watch, are modern discoveries. Ere now, there has been a ring which held a familiar inside it. Numerous curious rings, or rings which once belonged to celebrated people, are to be found in most museums; we shall only mention one or two interesting specimens. St. Louis is said to have had a ring of fleur-de-lis and daisies, with the motto, "Can we find love beyond this ring?" At a late exhibition, a very fine ring was shown which was found by a laborer, in the summer of 1863, when digging among the ruins of Glastonbury Abbey, supposed to be of the middle of the sixteenth century.

It was a massive plain band of pure gold, with a motto engraved within it. A ring, love comes ne'er to me over, and he never leaves me by a true lovers' knot of peculiar form. What performance lay within that circle! We must find space for another specimen of the thirteenth century at Queen's Priory, near Oxford, where Fair Rosamond was buried. Massive, and 1¼ diameter, small enough to have belonged to a lady, it is supposed to have been enamelled, and has been thus described:—"Rosa gentilissima rings, the motto encircling it, was found in the grave with a wreath of flowers, a veil, the remains of a girdle, and a pair of gloves." The engraved portion, the exterior, is inscribed with the following characters:

Mestre me ad mettre hors de
Lacun de dolur e de pesur.

Ancient rings were generally plain. Hosmella Matilda, the queen of Ethelred I., loved enough and large enough to be worn on a modern lady's thumb.

The motives on rings form a curious department of archæology. At the present day, perhaps, because we are less sentimental than our first grand-grandparents, no one ever thinks of having more than a few initials engraved within a ring; but during the eighteenth, seventeenth and fifteenth centuries, it was a very common practice to have mottoes inscribed within the hoop of spousal, regular, or merry presentation rings. These were sometimes called "posy rings," probably from each ring having originally been hawked about the country by the gipsies or Bohemians, the East having always been famous for such amulets. The motto itself was called the "posy" or "chanson."

Numerous collections of such mottoes have been formed, from some of which we extract a few for the reader's edification. The ring with which Bishop Ball wedded his wife had a good instance of the "posie" upon it:—"Hanc parere precor pariter det mihi Deus." We translate this excellent sentence for the benefit of the fair sex:—"God me me a good mother and an obedient housewife." If the lady in question were such a shrew as the judicious Hooker's wife, it may be feared that the good bishop did not venture to translate the portion of it about obedience.

Ring posies are either double or single. The double ones are generally serious; such are:—

God our love continue ever,
That we in heaven may live together,

Or—

Let him never take a wife,
That will not love her as his life.

Occasionally we take a lighter tone—

If I think my wife is fair,
What need other people care?

Love him who gave thee this ring of gold
'Tis he must kiss thee when in bed old.

'Tis fit man should not be alone,
Which made Tom to marry Jane.

As for the last double posy we shall quote, it is to be hoped that the gentleman who gave the ring had not afterwards to repent of his confidence.

I did then commit no folly,
When I married my sweet Molly.

Simple posies are very varied. Here are two beautiful ones to head our list:—

God above, and peace and love,
God and thee, my comfort be.

Several more, worth quoting, cannot be classified—we will give them all round, as Perdita distributed flowers to her guests:—

Sweetheart I pray do not say nay,
Love me little, but love me long.
I bed adieu to all but you.
For a kiss, take this,
Like and take, mislike forsake.
This and my heart,
True love will never stain.

One more must be mentioned in a year when everything turns to Shakespeare's honor—Nerissa's ring:—

Whose posy was,
For all the world, like cutler's poetry
Upon a knife—Love me, and leave me not.

Of all the familiar objects of domestic life, it may be remarked, in conclusion, none are so intimately connected with our deepest feelings and most cherished memories as rings. The spousal ring touches the chords of all that is noble and elevated in either sex; it is "the enchantment of human life," calling up devotion and chivalric tenderness in man, and mellowing the kindly impulses which draw the maiden to all that is good, into the most intense and self-denying love for one.

Friendship and departed relatives leave their mementoes with us in rings. Who cares for a ring that has no fond memory clinging to it? The whole life-history of two souls is compassed in the wedding-ring. Love, loss, chastisement, endurance, the false life of the past dropping away, glimpses of the perfect future revealing themselves, the unfolding of aims and hopes that are the buds of our race's development—such winged thoughts hover around a wedding-ring. There is no romance, for those who can read it, like that of an old, worn wedding-ring. The thoughts it awakes in a contemplative mind are precious as its own gold, bright as its lustre, and boundless as the circle of eternity.

SOLDIERS', SEAMEN'S,

AND MARINES' CLAIM AGENCY.

$100 BOUNTY AND A PENSION
To the discharged soldier who has been wounded in battle.

$100 BOUNTY
To those who have served two years, besides a PENSION to those disabled.

$100 BOUNTY AND BACK PAY
To Widows, Fathers, Mothers, &c., of those who have died or been killed in the service.

$96 PENSION A YEAR
To the Widows and Widowed Mothers of the Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines who have died in the service.

PRIZE MONEY, BACK PAY, &c.,
Due the heirs of Seamen and Marines.
THESE CLAIMS, and all others against National and State Governments, promptly collected.

Address or apply to
GEORGE W. FORD, Claim Agent,
11 30-1m DOCK STREET, one door below Third.

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS
DOCK STREET WHARF,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ARCHIBALD GETTY,
STEPHEN T. SOUDER.
ja4-tf

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTABLISHED in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors.
Choice Havana Cigars.
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces,
English and Scotch Ale and Porter,
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.
Navy Messes put up with care.
At No. 118 S. SECOND Street.
1-28-1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

KIN-NE-NO-NE-AW
INDIAN SMOKING TOBACCO!
This world-renowned Tobacco is manufactured from the FINEST LEAF,
And earnestly recommends itself to all Gentlemen of Luxurious Taste.
Sold wholesale and retail at
BUNTE POPULAR CIGAR STORE,
No. 811 CHESNUT Street,
10-4-6m opposite State House.

STULL'S
NEW PATENT STOVE,
FOR COOKING AND HEATING
BY GAS.
Can be had cheaper than any other Gas Stove, at
11-30-1m No. 212 S. FIFTH STREET.

LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT IS A great thing in these dark days. PULLINGER'S PATENT DIFFUSIVE REFLECTORS, for both day and gas-light. Gas Reflectors for windows with two burners give more light than six burners with the kind now in use.
Gas-fitters furnished at low rates. Daylight Reflectors, for lighting dark rooms, and basement offices, &c., without the use of gas. Office,
11-19-1m No. 421 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

DAUPHIN AND COLORADO
GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CHARTERED BY STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000
200,000 Shares—Par Value, $5.

President—JOHN B. ANDERSON.
Directors.

Thomas A. Scott, James R. Mayer,
N. B. Kneass, T. C. McDowell, Harrisburg
William B. Fonerden, John W. Hall, do
Robert Pearson, John Bragg, do
John M. Rice, W. W. Wylie, Lancaster.
Charles H. Ayres, William G. Shaw, Colorado.

D. P. SMALLWORTH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE No. 423 WALNUT STREET,
ROOM No. 5.

Authenticated specimens have been procured from each of the Company's locks, and have been assayed by Professors Booth and Garrett with the most satisfying results.
Subscription lists are now open at the Office of the Company, and at the Treasurer's Office (Internal Revenue), No. 421 CHESNUT Street, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank building. To original subscribers $4.00 per share for a limited number of shares.
Circulars, pamphlets, or information can be obtained at the office of the Company, after the 15th inst.
11-12-2m

INSURANCE AGAINST ACCIDENTS.

TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.

CAPITAL.....$300,000

WILLIAM W. ALLEN,
AGENT,
No. 464 WALNUT STREET.

Insurance effected in this Company against
ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Yearly Policies will be issued for a Premium of
FIVE DOLLARS,
standing insurance to the amount of
FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS,
against accidental loss of life while travelling by any public conveyance.

TEN DOLLARS PREMIUM
secures a policy for Five Thousand Dollars, and also Twenty-five Dollars per week compensation for personal injury, incapacitating the assured from his ordinary business.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS PREMIUM
secures a full Policy for $5000, and $25 per week compensation for all and every description of accident, traveling or otherwise.
Policies for $500 with $2 per week compensation can be had for $2 premium, or any other sum between $500 and $5000 at proportionate rates.
JAMES G. BATTERSON, President.
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WILLIAM W. ALLEN,
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INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN,
S. E. Corner Walnut and Fourth Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

It is a HOME COMPANY, and profits divided annually, thus aiding the assured to pay future premiums. Last dividend 50 per cent.

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CENTRAL
EATING HOUSE,
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
10-17-3m PHILADELPHIA.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET,
HAS A CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
ESPECIALLY
FANCY SILVER WARE.
Suitable for 12 3d
HOLIDAY AND BRIDAL PRESENTS.

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
CORNER ARCH AND TENTH STS.
Brooches, Sleeve Buttons, Armlets, Bracelets, Scarf Pins and Rings, Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Waiters, Goblets, Forks, Spoons, &c.
Watches repaired and warranted. Old Gold, Diamonds, and Silver Bought. 11-19-3m
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JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,
S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a.
AGENCY FOR THE PATENT
EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,
A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-House, Parlors, &c.
Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.
CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
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MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry Plate, Clothing, &c., at
JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N.B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS &c., for sale at
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. se6-3m

MILITARY NOTICES.

BOUNTY FOR MARINES.—WANTED for the United States Marine Corps, able-bodied men (1) to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yards, and on board United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.
Term of service, Four Years.
Better sea-pay than the army.
ALL THE LOCAL BOUNTIES paid upon enlistment.
Marines receive prize Money.
For all further information apply at the Recruiting Headquarters,
No. 304 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce Street, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock.
C. G. McCAWLEY,
au5-tf Major and Recruiting Officer.

FURLOUGHS.

Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS
Are invited to the extensive
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT
OF
GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER,
SANSOM STREET HALL,
SANSOM Street, above Sixth Street.

PRESENTATION SWORDS
Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELRY WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD MAKER. 1-6

NET CASH DRUG HOUSE.
WRIGHT & SIDDALL
No. 119 Market Street
BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS.
C. W. WRIGHT. F. H. SIDDALL.

DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS,
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GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, &c., at as low prices as genuine first-class goods can be sold.

FINE ESSENTIAL OILS
For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best quality
Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at lowest net cash prices.

FINE SPICES FOR FAMILY USE,
Ground expressly for our sales and to which we invite the attention of those in want of reliable articles.
Also, *INDIGO, STARCH, MUSTARD, &c., of extra quality*,
Orders by mail, or city post, will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.

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Wholesale Drug Warehouse,
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JOHN W. SIMES & SON'S
BALSAMIC CORDIAL
IS THE MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR SUDDEN
COLDS,
SORE THROAT,
INFLUENZA,
PAIN IN THE BREAST, and
INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.
Prepared by
JOHN W. SIMES, Jr., Chemist,
TWENTY-SECOND AND MARKET STREETS.
For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers. 11-10stuthsJm

F. BROWN'S
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC POWDER,
An excellent preventive for that most distressing complaint
DYSPEPSIA.
In many cases of long standing it has afforded truly wonderful relief.
IT IS PURELY VEGETABLE.
PREPARED ONLY BY
FREDERICK BROWN,
Druggist and Chemist,
N. E. Cor. FIFTH and CHESNUT STS.,
Philadelphia,
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DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 511 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10-8tf

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS
BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North NINTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by B. C. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss. Superior Elastic Bella Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c.
Ladies attended by Mrs. B. C. EVERETT. my25-1y

WHITE VIRGIN WAX OF ANTILLES.—This exquisite Cosmetic has no equal for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is prepared from pure white wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, fair, smooth, and transparent. It is most soothing after shaving, cures chapped hands and lips, removes pimples, blotches, tan, freckles, or sunburn, and imparts a pearly tint to the face, neck, and arms. Price 50, 50, and 75 cents. HUNT & CO., No. 132 S. SEVENTH Street, and No. 41 S. EIGHTH Street. 10-8 3m

PERSONAL.

DR. CHARLES HUBERT'S
Purely imported FRENCH FEMALE LIQUID and PILLS, warranted in all cases. Mrs. CHARLES HUBERT, Obstetrical Physician. Entrance and offices private for Ladies. Apply at the BOTANIC DRUG STORE,
No. 1019 COATES STREET,
11-25-1m West of Tenth.

WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.
If to gain admiring eyes;
If to cause invidious sighs;
If to be a blooming flower,
Fading, dying in an hour—BEAUTY!
If to have a host of friends;
If for vice to make amends;
If with high-born blood to wed;
If a marble stone when dead—WEALTH!
If to live threescore and ten,
Wishing life as long again;
If to live a life of peace;
If to die and go to *heaven*—HEALTH!
If you wish a life of pleasures;
If you value this world's treasures;
If every comfort you would see,
Take my advice, and wish *all three*.
Then, having Health, Wealth, and Beauty,
You'll be prepared for every duty.
By a careful perusal of Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG'S New Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by every one. Sold by Booksellers generally, and at the Doctor's office, No. 416 SPRUCE STREET; price 25 cents. au5-tf

DR. J. S. ROSE'S GOLDEN PILLS.—Up to this period females have been humbugged by Pessaries, Abdominal Supporters, &c., for the cure of Falling of the Womb and general debility, which means can only prove palliative, if not injurious. Many of Dr. Rose's patients have been using such absurdities. They rely on his Golden Pills, and thereby obtain a perfect cure by the use of only a few boxes. For these complaints one box is worth a hundred Abdominal Supporters. Price, 50 cents per box. Sole Agents, DYOTT & CO. No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 10-1 tuthsSm

THE SAMARITAN'S CURE
CAN BE RELIED ON!
NEVER FAILS TO CURE!
DOES NOT NAUSEATE!
IS SPEEDY IN ACTION!
CAN BE USED WITHOUT DETECTION!
DOES NOT INTERFERE WITH BUSINESS PURSUITS!
Price $2. Male or Female.
Sent by mail to any address.
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GEORGE STITES, JR.,
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BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 60 N. FRONT STREET,
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We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS,
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1-11 ALFRED JENKS & SON

FOR NEW YORK.
OUTSIDE LINE.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
NEW FREIGHT LINE
FOR NEW YORK,
and connecting for all Northern and Eastern cities and New Orleans, sailing every
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY,
AND SATURDAY,
from the Company's wharf, first above Race street, and New York, from Pier 11, North River, on same days, at 3 P. M.
For freight, which will be received daily, handled in the most careful manner, and delivered with the greatest despatch, at fair rates, apply to
WILLIAM J. TAYLOR & CO.,
11-10 3m No. 240 North Wharves.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at Queenstown, Cork Harbor.—The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:—
PENNSYLVANIA, Saturday, December 10.
GLASGOW, Saturday, December 17.
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Saturday, December 24.
And every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100 00 Steerage.....$60 00
First Cabin to London 110 00 Steerage to London.... 66 00
First Cabin to Paris.. 130 00 Steerage to Paris..... 80 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 130 00 Steerage to Hamburg.. 74 00
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $100, $110. Steerage from Liverpool and Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA
Steamship Line, sailing from each port on SATURDAYS, from first wharf above PINE Street, Philadelphia, and Long Wharf, Boston. From first wharf above PINE Street, on Saturday, December 10, 1864.
The steamship NORMAN, Baker, will sail from Philadelphia for Boston, on Saturday, December 10, at 10 A. M., and the steamship SAXON, Matthews, from Boston for Philadelphia, on same day, at 4 P. M.
These new and substantial steamships form a regular line, sailing from each port punctually on Saturdays.
Insurances effected at one-half the premium charged on sale vessels.
Freights taken at fair rates.
Shippers are requested to send Bills Receipts and Bills Lading with their goods.
For Freight or Passage (having fine accommodations) apply to HENRY WINSOR & CO.,
ja4-tf No. 322 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street.
Freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 134 DELAWARE Avenue.

1864. ARRANGEMENTS OF NEW YORK LINES. 1864.
The Camden and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' Lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF,
Will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation..... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Morning Express..... 3 00
At 11 30 M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation..... 2 25
At 2 P. M. via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Express..... 2 75
At 12 00 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger)..... 1 75
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger) 1st Class Ticket..... 2 25
2d Class do..... 1 50
At 11 ½ P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st Class Ticket.... 2 25
2d Class do..... 1 50
For Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Lambertville and intermediate Stations, at 8 P. M.
For Mount Holly, Evansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown, at 6 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M.
For Freehold at 6 A. M. and P. M.
For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c., at 6 and 11 30 A. M., 12 30 3 30, 5, 6, and 11½ P. M. The 3 30 and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.
For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, and Burlington at 7 P. M.
Steamboat Trenton, for Bristol, Burlington, Beverly, Torresdale, and Tacony at 9 30 A. M. and 4 30 P. M.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT
Will leave as follows:—
At 11 15 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express..... 3 00
At 4 30 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express..... 3 00
At 6 15 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, Washington and New York Express..... 3 00
At 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, Washington and New York..... 2 25
The 6 45 P. M. line will run daily. All others Sunday excepted.
For Bristol, Trenton, &c., at 7 15 and 11 15 A. M., and 5 P. M., and 12 midnight.
For Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford at 9 A. M., 5, 6, and 8 P. M.
☞ For New York and Way Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Fifth street, above Walnut, half an hour before departure. The Cars run into the Depot, and on arrival of each train run from the Depot.
Fifty pounds of baggage only allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to One Dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.
Graham's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the Depots. Orders to be left at No. 3 WALNUT street.
WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.
December 1, 1864.
LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA WILL LEAVE
From foot of Courtland street at 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden; at 7, 10, and 11 30 A. M., 6 P. M., and 12 Night, via Jersey City and Kensington.
From foot of Barclay street, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.
From Pier No. 1 North River, at 12 M., 4 and 9 P. M. (Freight and Passenger) via Amboy and Camden.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the stations on the Camden and Amboy and connecting Railroads.
INCREASED DESPATCH.
The Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company's Freight Lines for New York will leave Walnut street wharf, on and after January 5, daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M.
Returning, the above Lines will leave New York at 1 and 4 P. M.
Freight must be delivered before 3½ P. M. to be forwarded the same day.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 12½ o'clock P. M. Small packages for Mount Holly received up to 2 o'clock P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.
Increased facilities having been made for the transportation of LIVE STOCK, drovers are invited to try this route.
When the stock is furnished in quantities of TWO CAR LOADS or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yards, or at Pier No. 1 North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of the shipment.
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 208 S. Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.
GEO. B. RAYMOND, Freight Agent,
Ja5 tf Pier No. 1 North River, New York.

NEW RAILROAD LINE NORTH.
PHILADELPHIA TO BROOKLYN,
THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
FARE $2.
EXCURSION TICKETS $3, GOOD FOR THREE DAYS.
On and after MONDAY, August 1, 1864, trains will leave foot of VINE Street, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted), thence by the Camden and Atlantic and Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroads to Port Monmouth, and by the commodious steamer Jesse Hoyt, to foot of Atlantic street, Brooklyn; returning, leave Atlantic Street Wharf every day (Sundays excepted), at 11 A. M.
Travelers to the city of New York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of Philadelphia and New York. ly20-tf
W. F. GRIFFITTH, General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after SUNDAY, November 13, 1864,
Passenger trains leave Philadelphia for Baltimore at 8 00 (Express, Mondays excepted), 8 40 A. M., 12 M., 2 30, 5 20 and 10 P. M.
Chester at 8 00, 11 45 A. M., 2 30, 4 00, 5 20 and 11 00 P. M.
Wilmington at 5 00 (Mondays excepted), 8 00, 10 30 A. M., 2 30, 4 00, 5 20, 10 30 and 11 45 P. M.
New Castle at 8 00 A. M. and 4 00 P. M.
Dover at 8 55 A. M. and 4 00 P. M.
Milford at 9 45 A. M.
Salisbury at 12 15 A. M.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA
Leave Baltimore at 8 45, 9 40 A. M. (Express), 1 15, 3 00, 6 05, and 10 20 P. M.
Wilmington at 7 40, 9 15 A. M., 12 30, 1 00, 3 50, 6 00, 9 05, and 10 00 P. M.
Salisbury at 11 45 A. M.
Milford at 2 00 P. M.
Dover at 6 30 A. M., and 2 55 P. M.
New Castle at 8 10 A. M., and 6 00 P. M.
Chester at 8 45, 9 55 A. M., 1 00, 3 12, 7 00, 7 20, 9 15 P. M.
Leave Baltimore for Salisbury and intermediate stations at 10 20 P. M.
Leave Baltimore for Dover and intermediate stations at 3 10 P. M.
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE
Leave Chester at 8 00 A. M., 2 00 and 11 00 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 6 11, 8 25 A. M., 2 51, 4 50, and 11 46 P. M.
Freight Trains, with Passenger Car attached, will run as follows:—
Leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate places at 7 00 P. M.
SUNDAYS—Only at 8 00 A. M., 10 30 P. M., from Philadelphia to Baltimore.
From Philadelphia to Wilmington at 5 00 A. M., 10 30, and 11 00 P. M.
From Wilmington to Philadelphia at 1 48 A. M. and 6 20 P. M. Only at 10 25 P. M. from Baltimore to Philadelphia.
at R. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD, OPEN TO OXFORD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, the trains will leave as follows:—

LEAVE EASTWARD.			LEAVE WESTWARD.		
STATIONS.	A. M.	P. M.	STATIONS	A. M.	P. M.
Oxford.....	8 20	2 25	Philadelphia....	8 00	4 30
West Grove.....	8 57	3 02	West Chester....	7 45	5 45
Avondale.....	7 55	3 01	W. C. Junction..	9 00	5 41
Kennett.....	7 20	3 17	Concord.....	9 23

FOURTH EDITION

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

(Continued.)

The ports of Norfolk, Fernandina, and Pensacola have been opened by proclamation. It is hoped that foreign merchants will now consider whether it is not safer and more profitable to themselves as well as just to the United States, to resort to these and other open ports, than it is to pursue through many hazards and at vast cost a contraband trade with other ports which are closed, if not by actual military occupation, at least by a lawful and effective blockade. For myself, I have no doubt of the power and duty of the Executive, under the law of nations, to exclude enemies of the human race from an asylum in the United States.

If Congress should think that the proceedings in such cases lack the authority of law or ought to be further regulated by it, I recommend that provision be made for effectually preventing foreign slave traders from acquiring domicile and facilities for their criminal occupation in our country.

It is possible that if it were a new and open question, the maritime powers, with the lights they now enjoy, would not concede the privileges of a naval belligerent to the insurgents of the United States, destitute as they are and always have been equally of ships of war and of ports and harbors. Disloyal emissaries have been neither less assiduous nor more successful during the last year than they were before that time in their efforts, under favor of that privilege, to embroil our country in foreign war. The desire and determination of the Governments of the maritime seats to defeat that design are believed to be as sincere, and cannot be more earnest than our own.

Nevertheless, unforeseen political difficulties have arisen, especially in Brazilian and British ports, and on the northern boundary of the United States, which have required, and are likely to continue to require the practice of constant vigilance, and a just and conciliatory spirit on the part of the United States, as well as of the nations concerned and their governments.

Commissioners have been appointed under the treaty with Great Britain on the adjustment of the claims of the Hudson's Bay and Puget's Sound Agricultural Companies, in Oregon, and are now proceeding to the execution of the trust assigned to them.

In view of the insecurity of life and property in the region adjacent to the Canadian border, by reason of secret assaults and depredations committed by inimical and desperate persons who are harbored there, it has been thought proper to give notice that after the expiration of six months, the period conditionally stipulated on the existing arrangement with Great Britain, the United States must hold themselves at liberty to increase their naval armament upon the lakes, if they shall find that proceeding necessary. The condition of the border will necessarily come into consideration in connection with the question of continuing or modifying the rights of transit from Canada through the United States, as well as the regulation of imposts which were temporarily established by the Reciprocity Treaty of June 5, 1854.

I desire, however, to be understood, while making this statement, that the Colonial authorities of Canada are not deemed to be intentionally unjust or unfriendly towards the United States, but, on the contrary, there is every reason to expect that, with the approval of the Imperial Government, they will take the necessary measures to prevent new incursions across the border.

The act passed at the last session for the encouragement of emancipation has, so far as was possible, been put into operation. It seems to need amendment, which will enable the officers of the Government to prevent the practice of frauds against the immigrants while on their way, and on their arrival in the ports, so as to secure them here a free choice of avocations and places of settlement.

A liberal disposition towards this great national policy is manifested by most of the European States, and ought to be reciprocated on our part by giving the immigrants effective national protection.

I regard our immigrants as one of the principal replenishing streams which are appointed by Providence to repair the ravages of internal war, and its waste of material strength and wealth.

All that is necessary is to secure the flow of that stream in its present fulness, and to that end the Government must in every way make it manifest that it neither needs nor designs to impose involuntary military service upon those who come from other lands to cast their lot in our country.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a comprehensive and satisfactory exhibit of the affairs of that Department and of the naval service. It is a subject of congratulation and laudable pride to our countrymen that a navy of such vast proportions has been organized in so brief a period, and conducted with so much efficiency and success.

The general exhibit of the navy, including vessels under construction, on the 1st of December, 1864, shows a total of 671 vessels, carrying 4610 guns, and of 510,396 tons, being an actual increase during the year over and above all losses by shipwreck and battle, of 83 vessels, 167 guns, and 42,127 tons. The total number of men at this time in the naval service, including officers, is about 51,000.

There have been captured by the navy during the year 324 vessels, and the whole number of naval captures since hostilities commenced is 1379, of which 267 are steamers. The gross proceeds arising from the sale of condemned prize property thus reported amount to $14,396,259 51. A large amount of such proceeds is still under adjudication, and yet to be reported.

The total expenditure of the Navy Department of every description, including the cost of the immense squadrons that have been called into existence, from the 4th of March, 1861, to the 1st of November, 1864, is $238,647,262 35. [Your favorable consideration is invited to the various recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy, especially in regard to a Navy Yard and suitable establishment for the construction of iron vessels, and the machinery and armature for our ships, to which reference has been made in my last Annual Message.

Your attention is also invited to the view expressed in the report in relation to the legislation of Congress at the last session in respect to prizes in our inland waters. I cordially concur in the recommendation of the Secretary as to the propriety of creating the new rank of rear-admiral in our naval service.

Your attention is invited to the report of the Postmaster-General for a detailed account of the operations and financial condition of the Post Office Department. The postal revenue for the year, ending June 30th, 1864, amounted to $12,438,253 76; and the expenditures to $12,644,786 20; the excess of expenditures over receipts being $206,532 42.

The views presented by the Postmaster-General on the subject of special grants by the Government in aid of the establishment of new lines of ocean mail steamships, and the policy he recommends for the development of increased commercial intercourse with adjacent and neighboring countries, should receive the careful consideration of Congress.

It is of noteworthy interest that the steady expansion of population, improvement, and governmental institutions over the new and unoccupied portions of our country has scarcely been checked, much less impeded or destroyed, by our great civil war, which at the first glance would seem to have absorbed almost the entire energies of the nation.

The organization and admission of the State of Nevada has been completed in conformity with law, and thus our excellent system is firmly established in the mountains which once seemed a barren and uninhabitable waste between the Atlantic States and those which have grown up on the Pacific Ocean.

The territories of the Union are generally in a condition of prosperity and rapid growth. Idaho and Montana, by reason of their great distance and the interruption of communication with them by Indian hostilities, have been only partially organized; but it is understood that these difficulties are about to disappear, which will permit their Governments, like those of the others, to go into speedy and full operation.

I concur with him in the opinion that the proportion of moneys required to meet the expenses consequent upon the war, derived from taxation, should be still further increased; and earnestly invite your attention to this subject, to the end that there may be such additional legislation as shall be required to meet the just expectations of the Secretary.

The public debt on the 1st of July last, as appears by the books of the Treasury, amounted to one billion seven hundred and forty millions six hundred and ninety thousand four hundred and eighty-nine dollars and forty-nine cents. Probably, should the war continue for another year, that amount will be increased by not far from five hundred millions.

Held as it is, for the most part, by our own people, it has become a substantial branch of national, though private, property. For obvious reasons the more nearly this property can be distributed among all the people the better. To favor such general distribution, greater inducements to become owners might, perhaps with good effect and without injury, be presented to persons of limited means.

With this view I suggest whether it might not be both competent and expedient for Congress to provide that a limited amount of some future issue of public securities might be held by any *bona fide* purchaser, exempt from taxation and from seizure for debt. Under such restrictions and limitations as might be necessary to guard against abuse of so important a privilege. This would enable every prudent person to set aside a small annuity against a possible day of want.

Privileges like these would render the possession of such securities, to the amount limited, most desirable to every person of small means who might be able to save enough for the purpose. The great advantage of citizens being creditors as well as debtors, with relation to the public debt, is obvious. They readily perceive that they cannot be much oppressed by a debt which they owe to themselves.

The public debt on the 1st day of July last, although somewhat exceeding the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury made to Congress at the commencement of the last session, falls short of the estimate of that officer made in the preceding December as to its probable amount at the beginning of this year by the sum of $3,995,607,31.

This fact exhibits a satisfactory condition and conduct of the operations of Treasury. The National Banking system is proving to be acceptable to capitalists and to the people.

On the 25th day of November five hundred and eighty-four National Banks had been organized, a considerable number of which were concessions from State Banks. Changes from the State systems to the National systems are rapidly taking place, and it is hoped that very soon there will be in the United States no banks of issue not authorized by Congress, and no bank note circulation not secured by the Government. That the Government and the people will derive great benefit from this change in the banking systems of the country can hardly be questioned. The national system will create a reliable and permanent influence in support of the national credit, and protect the people against losses in the issue of paper money. Whether or not any further legislation is advisable for the suppression of State bank issues, it will be for Congress to determine.

It seems quite clear that the Treasury cannot be satisfactorily conducted unless the Government can exercise a restraining power over the bank note circulation of the country.

The report of the Secretary of War, and the accompanying documents, will detail the campaigns of the armies in the field since the date of the last annual message, and also the operations of the seveveral administrative bureaus of the War Department during the past year. It will also specify the measures essential for the national defense, and to keep up and supply the requisite military force.

The financial affairs of the Government have been successfully administered during the last year.

The legislation of the last session of Congress has beneficially affected the revenues, although sufficient time has not yet elapsed to experience the full effect of several of the provisions of the acts of Congress imposing increased taxation.

The receipts during the year from all sources, upon the basis of warrants signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, including loans and the balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of July, 1863, were $1,394,796,007 62, and the aggregate disbursements upon the same basis were $1,298,056,101 89, leaving a balance in the treasury, as shown by warrants, of $96,739,905 73. Deduct from these amounts the amount of the principal of the public debt redeemed, and the amount of issues in substitution therefor, and the actual cash operations of the treasury were—Receipts, $884,076,646 57. Disbursements $865,234,087 86, which leaves a cash balance in the treasury of $18,842,558 71.

Of the receipts there were derived from customs, $102,316,152 99; from lands, $588,333 29; from direct taxes, $475,648 96; from internal revenue, 109,741,134 10; from miscellaneous sources, $47,511,448 19; and from loans applied to actual expenditures, including former balance, $623,443,929 13.

There were disbursed for the civil service $27,508,599 16; for pensions and Indians, $7,517,930 97; for the war department, $690,791,842 97; for the navy department, $35,733,292 77; for interest on the public debt, $53,685,421 09; making an aggregate of $865,234,087 86, and leaving a balance in the treasury of $18,842,558 71, as before stated.

As intimately connected with and promotive of this material growth of the nation, I ask the attention of Congress to the valuable information and important recommendation relating to the public lands, Indian affairs, the Pacific Railroad, and mineral discoveries contained in the report of the Secretary of the Interior, which is herewith transmitted, and which report also embraces the subjects of patents, pensions, and other topics of public interest pertaining to this Department.

The quantity of public land disposed of during the five quarters ending on the 30th of September last was 4,221,312 acres, of which 1,338,614 acres were entered under the homestead law. The remainder was located with military land warrants, agricultural scrip certified to States for railroads, and sold for cash. The cash received from sales and location fees was $1,019,446.

The income from sales during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, was $678,007 21, against $136,077 65 received during the preceding year. The aggregate number of acres surveyed during the year has been equal to the quantity disposed of, and there is open to settlement about 133,000,000 acres of surveyed land.

The great enterprise of connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific States by railways and telegraph lines has been entered upon with a vigor that gives assurance of success, notwithstanding the embarrassments arising from the high prices of materials and labor. The route of the main line of the road has been definitely located for one hundred miles westward from the initial point at Omaha City, Nebraska, and a preliminary location of the Pacific Railroad of California, has been made from Sacramento eastward to the Great Bend of the Truckee river in Nevada. Numerous discoveries of gold, silver, and cinnabar mines have been added to the many heretofore known in the country occupied by the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains, and the subordinate ranges now teem with enterprising labor, which is richly remunerative.

It is believed that the product of the mines of precious metals in that region has, during the year, reached, if not exceeded, $100,000,000.

It was recommended in my last annual message that our Indian system be remodelled. Congress, at its last session, acting upon the recommendation, did provide for reorganizing the system in California, and it is believed that under the present organization the management of the Indians there will be attended with reasonable success.

(To be continued in the next edition.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

General Canby Getting Better.

MURDER OF A NAVAL OFFICER

Rise in the Mississippi.

NEW YORK, December 6.—A letter from New Orleans, dated November 26, received via the Mississippi river, states that General Canby is rapidly recovering, and is now able to attend to his official business daily. General Ullmann is in chief command of all the forces at Morganzia.

Nim's celebrated 2d Massachusetts Battery is now stationed at Morganzia.

Lieutenant A. D. Vallade, of the 84th United States Infantry, colored, of New York, was killed in an affair of the outposts on the 23d.

On the 25th of November, Acting-Lieutenan Thatcher, commanding the gunboat *Gazelle*, was murdered by the Rebels while ashore on an island below the mouth of Red river, and his body brutally mangled.

The Mississippi river had risen eighteen feet at Morganzia in one week.

—The report that Thurlow Weed was negotiating for the purchase of the Washington *National Intelligencer* is denied by the proprietor of that journal.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A SAD CASE.—A case of some interest was heard before Alderman White yesterday. A young, beautiful girl, just entering the full prime of womanhood, appeared against her own husband, charging him with bigamy. She was supported by her father, a gentleman of respectable standing and extended influence in the village where he resides. The young girl's name is Fanny Arthur, and her home is in Stockton, New Jersey. About a year since a stranger from New York came to the village and became acquainted with the family of Mr. Arthur. His visits there increased. Fanny was a guileless country girl, unused to the wiles and arts of city life, and her heart was an easy conquest for the attentive stranger. They were married. A fairer bride never wore the white veil of her bridal wreath than the old man's daughter as she left his side for the home and heart of the stranger.

Another six months passed. The sunny days of marriage life had been unbroken and unmarred. The honeymoon lingered with the young couple, and the days slipped away merry and gladsome as bridal bells, when the dream of the young bride's happiness was dissipated. Her husband had always acted with apparent fairness in all his transactions with her family. He had given his name as Alexander Adams, and his testimonials from the city where he claimed the acquaintance of long years of residence, were undoubted evidences of his sober, industrious, moral character. But now the young wife found that she was not a wife, that her husband had been married for years, and that his first wife and three children were living in New York.

The girl went home to her father, and the villagers proposed to settle the matter, as far as the seducer was concerned, by a short rope and a shorter shrift. Adams anticipated their benevolent intentions to elevate him in the world, and he left for this city. Justice followed him. A warrant was issued for his arrest by Judge Cassidy, of New Jersey, and Adams was arrested in this city. He refused to go to Jersey for trial, and he was primarily arraigned before Alderman White, until an application for a requisition to remove him to New Jersey could be procured from Governor Parker. The hearing was one of singular sadness. Adams was committed to await the action of the New Jersey authorities.

ARREST OF ALLEGED BURGLARS.—About daybreak this morning, two individuals were taken into custody under rather suspicious circumstances, upon the charge of being professional burglars. About 12 o'clock last night, as Officer Campbell, of the Second Police District, was standing at Fourth and Shippen streets, he observed two men behaving in a strange manner. One of them stood near the curbstone, as if he was watching, while the other was close to the house and seemed to be fingering about the lock in the door. The officer walked towards the men, when they started off.

The former summoned assistance, and traced the steps of the men to a lager beer saloon on Fifth street, opposite Germon. The officers watched them from through the window, and saw one go up to the bar, and the other go out into the yard. Waiting until they came out, the officers commenced to search the suspected individuals, with a view of ascertaining whether they had anything on their persons to confirm suspicions.

Not finding anything, the men were released and started off. The officers next went into the lager beer saloon to ascertain what the men had been doing there. They went into the yard, and there found a set of false keys tied up in a handkerchief, which one of the thieves had deposited after he found his steps were being dogged by the officers. The keys were taken possession of by the officers, who determined to set watch and see if the men would return for their property. Accordingly, about 5 o'clock this morning, one of the men, together with a companion, made his appearance at the saloon. One of them went into the yard, evidently to hunt the keys. The officers then arrested both. They gave the names of Joseph Lockard and Joseph Henkleman, and were locked up for a further investigation.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE GUARD AND THE DRAFT.—Major R. I. Dodge has received the following order from Provost Marshal-General Fry, concerning the organization of the Pennsylvania State Guard:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 29, 1864.—To Major R. I. Dodge, 12th United States Infantry, Acting Assistant Provost Marshal-General, Harrisburg, Pa.—Major: The Secretary of War directs me to inform you that the President of the United States has ordered as follows:—In case the Governor of Pennsylvania shall organize the Pennsylvania State Guard, and put in service under State act for that purpose a number not exceeding five thousand, it is ordered that any member of said organization being drafted into the United States service be at once furloughed, so as to retain his place in said State organization, not receiving pay of the United States, but the time counting on his term under the draft. You are instructed to see that the orders of the President are strictly conformed to.

A NEW CHURCH.—At the corner of Broad and Oxford streets a new Presbyterian church is to be erected. The lot was purchased by the congregation of the Presbyterian church now located in Girard avenue, west of Broad street. The lot is one hundred feet front by two hundred and twenty-five feet deep. Its cost was twenty-five thousand dollars. Upon it the congregation are now commencing the erection of a church, for which they have raised the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars. The congregation in question are determined to erect a temple of worship that shall at once be an ornament to the neighborhood and a landmark to coming generations.

THE FRAUDS AT THE NAVY YARD AND ARSENAL.—Colonel H. S. Olcott, Special Commissioner of the War and Navy Departments, who is at present in this city engaged in a thorough investigation of the frauds and larcenies, both at the Navy Yard and Schuylkill Arsenal, makes a special request that all good citizens will communicate to him any facts relative to frauds, embezzlements, or larcenies of public property, either at the Navy Yard or Arsenal.

The public may rest assured that he has both the power and the disposition to expose and punish the guilty, without regard to position or influence. The investigations which he is making have no political bias, but are simply the result of a settled policy of the Government. Communications must be accompanied by the address of the writer, but whenever desired will be considered confidential.

GRAND LODGE OF A. Y. M. OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A stated quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Pennsylvania was held last evening at the Hall, on Chesnut street, when the following named officers were elected:—Brother Lucius H. Scott, Right Worshipful Grand Master, Dr. D. C. Skerrett having declined a re-election; Brother John L. Goddard, R. W. D. G. M.; Brother Richard Vaux, R. W. S. G. W.; Brother Robert A. Lamberton, R. W. J. G. W.; Brother Peter Williamson, R. W. G. T.; Brother W. H. Adams, R. W. G. S. Trustees of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund—Brother Joseph S. Riley, William F. Black, A. N. Macpherson, Jacob Loudenslager, George Griscom. Trustees of the Girard Bequest—Brother Samuel H. Perkins, James Hutchinson, David Boyd, David Jayne, M. D., George Thomson. Trustees of Masonic Loan—Brothers William Badger, James Shields, William Barger, Alexander Kirkpatrick, John U. Gilfer.

RECRUITING.—This morning the Mayor issued warrants for the city bounty to 20 men, of whom 15 were enlisted for three years, 2 for four years, and 3 for two years. There were credited to the Ninth Ward, 4; Twenty-fourth Ward, 3; Sixth Ward, 1; Tenth Ward, 8; Fifteenth Ward, 2; Twelfth Ward, 1; Fourth Ward, 1.

COPPER COINAGE.—The United States Mint in this city has coined within six months about eighteen million of the new copper cents. The November report of that institution states that five million six hundred and ten thousand cents, and three million one hundred and forty-five thousand two-cent pieces were coined last month. Where do they go?

FIRE.—This morning, shortly before 9 o'clock, a slight fire occurred in the basement of a house at No. 1107 Rodman street.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The official vote for Presidential Electors, for the State of Pennsylvania, was announced yesterday. The aggregate number of votes were five hundred and seventy-two thousand six hundred and ninety-seven (572,697). Of the number MORTON MCMICHAEL (Union) received two hundred and ninety-six thousand three hundred and eighty-nine (296,389), and ROBT. L. JOHNSON (Democrat) two hundred and seventy-six thousand three hundred and eight (276,308). Mr. MCMICHAEL'S majority is twenty thousand and eighty-one (20,081). This includes the soldiers' vote. JOHNSON ran six hundred against the rest of his ticket. The Electors have all been notified, and the counties are all in.

A YOUNG LADY LOST.—A young lady, about 16 years of age, named ANNA KELLER, arrived in this city about one week ago, from Pittsburg, in company with a lady named MRS. DURBIN. She has been sojourning with a lady acquaintance, named MRS. HOWE, who resides somewhere in Ninth street, in this city. Yesterday afternoon, while out walking, she lost her way, and not knowing the number or location of MRS. HOWE'S residence, has not succeeded in finding her stopping place. She is being temporarily cared for at No. 409 Cherry street, where her friends can find her.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL COMPANY.—The Mingo Oil Company has demonstrated the success which always attends energy, honesty and intelligence. It has been organized by the election of gentlemen of the first respectability as its officers, and beneath their careful management it has to-day a receipt of upwards of ninety barrels, or one thousand dollars per day. It holds a one-fourth interest in the Reed Well on Cherry Run, which yields seventy-five barrels, and also sixteen more from its Pennybaker leases. It also owns a farm of ninety-eight (98) acres, near the widely celebrated Maple Shade Farm, and will commence boring shortly. It has declared its first dividend of two per cent, and will be, ere long, one of the surest and richest companies engaged in the oil interest.

Ho! Ho! YOU'RE GETTING BALD, ARE YOU?—Well, that is a misfortune, and not a crime; but to remain bald when so fine an opportunity offers to restore your hair, by a faithful and liberal use of Dr. D. Jayne's Hair Tonic, is but little short of crime. This valuable preparation excites the scalp to a new and healthy action, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, prevents the hair from falling off, cures those eruptive diseases which often appear on the head, and in a majority of cases produces a fine growth of new hair. It also gives the hair a rich and beautiful appearance, unequalled by anything of the kind. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street,

A GREAT REPUTATION.—There has never been any invention given to the world which in the same period of time so effectually won its way into universal favor as the "Florence" Sewing Machine, sold in this city at No. 630 Chesnut street. All who examine it are delighted with the manner in which it operates. It makes no less than four different stitches, and executes all kinds of family sewing with neatness, durability, and despatch. Every machine sold is warranted to give satisfaction, or the money will be returned to the purchaser.

GRAND DISPLAY OF WINTER CLOTHING.—
Grand Display of Winter Clothing.
Grand Display of Winter Clothing.
AT CHAS. STOKES & CO.'S,
AT CHAS. STOKES & CO.'S,
AT CHAS. STOKES & CO.'S,
Under the Continental Hotel.
Under the Continental Hotel.
Under the Continental Hotel.

TO PURCHASE CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES, make a selection from our stock of READY-MADE Garments. We are selling goods equal in style, fit, make and material, from 20 to 30 per cent. lower than is now charged for the same goods made to order. We have all styles, sizes, and prices of Clothing—Men's, Youth's, and Boys'. All can be suited without delay or trouble.
BENNETT & CO.,
Tower Hall, No. 518 Market street.

COMPLIMENTARY.—My hair is now restored to its youthful color, I have not a grey hair left. I am satisfied that the preparation is not a dye, but acts on the secretions. My hair ceases to fall, which is certainly an advantage to me, who was in danger of becoming bald. This is the testimony of many who have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or Hair Dressing. Every druggist sells them.

ROASTED ALMONDS, Chocolate, and Cream Caramels, superior quality and flavors, manufactured by E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chesnut street.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. PIANO FORTES. Over 500 of each of these fine instruments have been sold by Mr. G., and the demand is constantly increasing. For sale only by J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chesnut streets. CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS.

DO YOU KNOW DEAN has removed to No. 413 Chesnut street? He sells Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, &c., fifty per cent. less than any other man in this city. Remember Dean, No. 413 Chesnut street.

RARE AND EXQUISITE CONFECTIONS for the Holidays, now ready at E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chesnut street.

PHOTOGRAPHS of natural styles, accurate likenesses, and exquisitely finished, at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Go early, and avoid the crowd. Remember the days are short.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.—All who have used this standard Medicine for

ASTHMA,	CONSUMPTION,
BRONCHITIS,	PLEURISY,
WHOOPING COUGH,	CROUP,
COUGHS AND COLDS,	HOARSENESS,

or any Pulmonary Complaint, attest its usefulness. In proof of this fact, we would state that for thirty years past the Expectorant has been before the public, and that each succeeding year has added to its popularity, and extended the demand, until now it is known and appreciated in all quarters of the world, and admitted to be the Great Remedy of the Age for that class of diseases for which it is especially designed.

RECENT COUGHS AND COLDS, Pleuritic Pains, &c., are quickly and effectually cured by its diaphoretic, soothing, and expectorant power.

ASTHMA it always cures. It overcomes the spasmodic contraction of the air vessels, and by promoting free expectoration at once removes all difficulties of breathing.

BRONCHITIS readily yields to the Expectorant. It subdues the inflammation which extends through the wind tubes, produces free expectoration, and suppresses at once the cough and pain.

CONSUMPTION.—For this insidious and fatal disease no remedy on earth has ever been found so effectual. It subdues the inflammation, relieves the cough and pain, removes the difficulty of breathing, and produces an easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the lungs.

WHOOPING COUGH is promptly relieved by this Expectorant. It shortens the duration of the disease one-half, and greatly mitigates the sufferings of the patient.

In all PULMONARY COMPLAINTS, in CROUP, PLEURISY, &c., it will be found to be prompt, safe, pleasant, and reliable.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne & Son, No. 242 Chesnut street, and sold by Druggists generally.

Choice Old Government
JAVA COFFEE,
ROASTED FRESH
EVERY MORNING,
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
ARCH and TENTH.

Burglar Alarm Telegraph.—The Public are informed that I have succeeded in obtaining the agency of this valuable invention for this city and vicinity. It is operated by electricity, the same as all other telegraphs only the wires are not visible. Each window and door is an operator. It is introduced without defacing the house in the least. A burglar must telegraph to your room; he cannot avoid it. In six years' experience in New York it has not failed. If it is an object to protect, beyond a doubt, the windows and doors of your house, it can be done. Call and see it.
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
No. 922 CHESNUT Street.

George Steck & Co.'s
PIANOS
AND
MASON & HAMLIN'S
CABINET ORGANS.
Over 500 of each of these fine instruments have been sold by Mr. G., and the demand is constantly increasing.
For sale only by
J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.
PIANO FORTES. PIANO FORTES. PIANO FORTES. PIANO FORTES. CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIRD WEEK
OF
EDWIN FORREST,
MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY,
"KING LEAR."
The CHOICE SEATS of the Academy to be had at the Book Stand, Continental Hotel. 12-5

JOHN B. GOUGH, ESQ.,
WILL DELIVER THREE LECTURES IN
CONCERT HALL,
AS FOLLOWS:—
THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 8,
"PECULIAR PEOPLE."
FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 9,
"TEMPERANCE."
These will be the only Lectures by Mr. Gough in this city during the season.
Tickets for each Lecture, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. The sale of tickets will begin at Marion's, No. 806 Chesnut street, on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock. They will also be sold at the Hall on the evening of each Lecture.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture at 8 o'clock.
As the demand for tickets will doubtless be great, early application will be necessary to secure seats. 12-1

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Lessee and Manager.....JOHN T. FORD.
(Also, of the Holliday Street Theatre, Baltimore; Ford's New Theatre, Washington; and the Alexandria, Virginia, Theatre.)
Stage Manager.....JOHN B. WRIGHT
SHAKESPEARE'S SUBLIME TRAGEDY,
KING LEAR.
TWO NIGHTS ONLY, POSITIVELY.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
DECEMBER 5th and 6th,
EDWIN FORREST
will sustain his
WORLD-RENOWNED IMPERSONATION
OF
LEAR,
in Shakespeare's sublime tragedy of that name.
Edgar.....J. McCollough
Duke of Kent.....W. H. Hawkins
Duke of Albany.....W. H. Ilskel
Duke of Gloucester.....C. Warwick
Edmund.....S. C. Dubois
Goneril.....Madame Ponisi
Cordelia.....Miss Alice Gray
MR. FORREST
MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY NIGHTS.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
No performance on WEDNESDAY or SATURDAY Evenings.
Shakespeare's celebrated Tragedy of
HAMLET
is in active preparation.
The Box Sheet, for the sale of secured places, now open between the hours of 9 and 4½ o'clock.
Admission, 50 and 25 cents.
Secured Seats 50 cents additional.

EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, FOR the BENEFIT of the CHRISTIAN COMMISSION, at the ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.
An Exhibition of a Private Collection of Works of Art, in Paintings, Sculpture, Water Color, and other Drawings, Engravings, &c., is now open at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, No. 1025 CHESNUT Street, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., for the benefit of the Christian Commission.
Admission 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents. 11-26-1-1

GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.—STAR ENGAGEMENT,
WALNUT STREET, ABOVE EIGHTH.
Directress.....MRS. CHARLES WARNER
(Formerly Mrs. DAN RICE).
The largest company in the world. A star engagement having been made with the immense NICOLO Troupe, these great artists will appear this evening and every evening during the week. Young NICOLO, an aerial performer on the L'Echelle Perilense, or Flying Trapeze, is regarded by all critics as the child wonder. The TALLEN BROTHERS, and W. ROCHELLE, the great Man-Monkey, with Herr NICOLO, constitute the Troupe. The DENZER BROTHERS, EATON STONE, TOM KING, G. BATCHELOR, Messrs. MURRAY and HUTCHINSON, CHAS. SHERWOOD and Family, will also appear in many beautiful scenes. The Trained Dogs will also appear. Clown, Mr. SAM. STICKNEY, Jr. Come early, and get seats at right. Commence at 7½.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing at 2½ o'clock.
ADMISSION.—First Tier, 50 cents; Second Tier, 30 cents. Private Boxes, $3 and $6, as to size and location.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
GROVER & SINN,
LESSEES AND MANAGERS.
TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 6,
THE HIT OF THE SEASON,
THE HIT OF THE SEASON,
THE HIT OF THE SEASON,
THE HIT OF THE SEASON,
THE HIT OF THE SEASON,
A GLORIOUS SUCCESS,
A GLORIOUS SUCCESS,
A GLORIOUS SUCCESS,
A GLORIOUS SUCCESS,
A GLORIOUS SUCCESS.
One of the LARGEST AUDIENCES that ever assembled within the walls of this Theatre assembled last evening to witness the production of JOHN BROUGHAM'S beautiful sentimental and military drama,
JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN;
OR, THE
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
THE OVERFLOWING AUDIENCE
THE OVERFLOWING AUDIENCE
THE OVERFLOWING AUDIENCE
that assembled to do tribute to this Grand Drama, composed as it was of
BEAUTY AND FASHION,
BEAUTY AND FASHION,
BEAUTY AND FASHION,
WHO ALL
ENTHUSIASTIC IN THEIR ADMIRATION
ENTHUSIASTIC IN THEIR ADMIRATION
ENTHUSIASTIC IN THEIR ADMIRATION
At the elegant manner in which it was put before the public. It has been produced at an
IMMENSE OUTLAY,
IMMENSE OUTLAY,
IMMENSE OUTLAY,
WITH
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
BY
RICHARD SMITH,
RICHARD SMITH,
CORRECT AND COSTLY WARDROBE,
CORRECT AND COSTLY WARDROBE,
CORRECT AND COSTLY WARDROBE,
Manufactured originally for this piece under the immediate supervision of
DION BOUCICAULT,
DION BOUCICAULT,
When first produced at Wallack's Theatre, New York, with several additions by Mrs. BOUCICAULT and Assistants;
SPLENDID AND SPIRITED MUSIC
SPLENDID AND SPIRITED MUSIC
SPLENDID AND SPIRITED MUSIC
Rendered by BUGBEE and the Grand Orchestra;
STARTLING MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
By Joseph Skahan and Thomas Blackburn;
PROPERTIES AND ACCESSORIES,
By John Dorsey and Assistants, and an
EXCELLENT DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS,
EXCELLENT DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS,
In the last Scene of this Grand Spectacle, the
STORMING OF THE REDAN,
STORMING OF THE REDAN,
STORMING OF THE REDAN,
BY THE
GRAND CHARGE OF THE HIGHLANDERS
GRAND CHARGE OF THE HIGHLANDERS
GRAND CHARGE OF THE HIGHLANDERS
Employing in active conflict
OVER 100 PERSONS
OVER 100 PERSONS
OVER 100 PERSONS
Upon the Stage at the same time, forming a tableau of such thrilling and powerful effect as to at once cause the
GREATEST ENTHUSIASM IN EVERY BEHOLDER.
The evening's entertainment will conclude with the very interesting Drama of
ROBERT MACAIRE,
in which Mr. Walter Leman, Mr. J. T. Ward, and Company will appear.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 10,
SIXTEENTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
JESSIE BROWN; OR, THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
FOURTH WEEK
of the extraordinary engagement of the charming, able, and versatile young actress,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
who will appear
THIS EVENING
in a new, thrilling, and beautiful Play, in a Prologue and four Acts, by J. W. Wallack, Jr., entitled
GENEA, THE HEBREW MOTHER,
Genea, the Hebrew Matron.....LUCILLE WESTERN
Genea, a Fortune-Teller.....LUCILLE WESTERN
In rehearsal, "CECILIE; Or, Love and Hate."
Box Office open from 9 till 3. Curtain rises at 7½.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.
HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.
SECOND WEEK OF J. S. CLARKE.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, December 5,
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
Major De Boots.....J. S. CLARKE
To conclude with Mr. Buckstone's Drama,
THE WILLOW COPSE.
Augustus.....J. S. CLARKE
TUESDAY, THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
FRIDAY,
BENEFIT OF J. S. CLARKE.
BENEFIT OF J. S. CLARKE.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
WEDNESDAY, December 7,
AT 8 P. M.,
FOURTH CLASSICAL MATINEE,
BY THE
PHILADELPHIA CLASSICAL QUINTETTE CLUB,
Messrs. GAERTNER, JARVIS, CROSS, PLAGEMANN, and SCHMITZ.
SINGLE TICKETS.....50 Cents
Package of 25 tickets, good at all times.....$10
Package of 50 tickets, good at all times.....$18
For sale at the Music Store of J. E. Gould. 12-3 3t

CHRIST REJECTED.
This admirable Picture, the greatest production of the painter WEST, is now on exhibition at the
ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
No. 1025 CHESNUT Street,
Together with the entire collection of the Institution.
Admittance, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. 11-12-2m*

ARMY BALLOON ASCENSIONS,
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
AND DURING ALL CALM WEATHER THIS WEEK,
At Cor. of FIFTEENTH and OOATES Sts.
The weather being fine, those wishing an ascension should be on hand early. The city lighted by gas presents a most sublime spectacle.
Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.
Ascensions from $2 to $5, according to altitude and time ascended. 11-16

OFFICE OF THE CITY BOUNTY Board and Commission, Commonwealth Building, No. 613 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 5, 1864.
Notice is hereby given that the Bounty offered by the City of Philadelphia will not be paid for any recruit mustered into the service of the United States after